

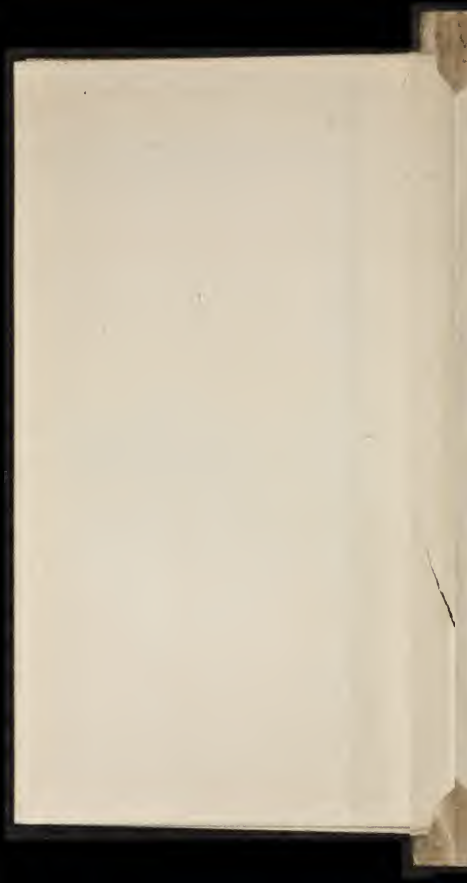


Graft

4356

W. H. P.

1875



OUTLINE DESCRIPTIONS

—OF—

MILITARY POSTS

—IN THE—

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

MAJOR-GENERAL IRVIN McDOWELL,  
COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS:

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

1879.

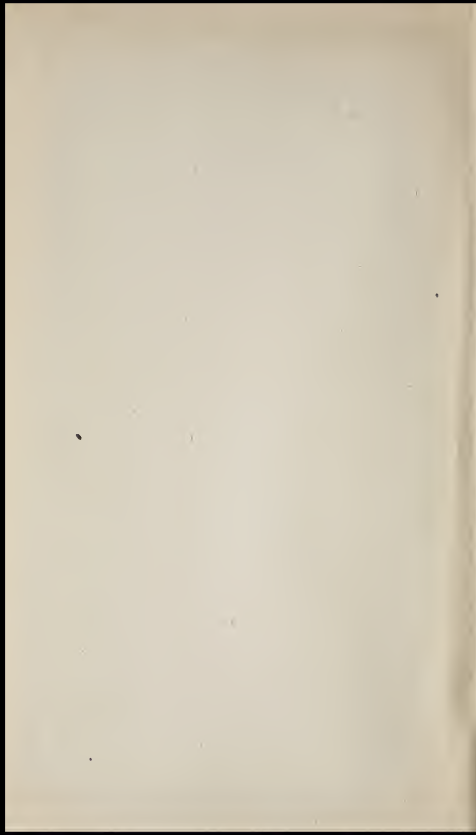


Garrett  
H356  
map  
1891



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# MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

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## THE TENTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

the first designation of the command on the Pacific coast, was established in February, 1847, under the command of Brig.-Gen. *S. W. Kearny*, with headquarters at Monterey, Cal., pursuant to G. O. No. 49, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, November 3, 1846. On the 31st of May, 1847, Brig.-Gen. Kearny was relieved by Colonel *R. B. Mason*, of the 1st Dragoons, who continued in command of the Department until the 13th of April, 1849, when he was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Brig.-General *Bennet Riley*, of the 2nd Infantry, pursuant to G. O. No. 55, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, October 12, 1848, and letters of instruction of October 2 and 10, 1848, from the Adjutant General's Office. On the 23rd of February, 1849, the

## THIRD OR PACIFIC DIVISION

was established, including the Tenth and Eleventh Military Departments, by G. O. No. 54, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, dated October 10, 1848, and Brevet Maj.-General *Persifer F. Smith*, Colonel Mounted Rifles, assumed command thereof, establishing the headquarters at San Francisco, which were transferred in June, 1849, to Sonoma. Brevet Maj.-General Smith continued in command of the Division until April 15, 1851, when he was relieved by G. O. No. 12, Headquarters of the Army, February 22, 1851, and G. O. No. 6, Headquarters Third Division, April 15, 1851. The former order assigned Bvt. Maj.-Gen. *G. M. Brooke* to the command, but he died in April, 1851, before arriving on this coast. Major *Washington Seawell*, 2nd Infantry, assumed command on the 29th of April, 1851, pursuant to G. O. No. 7, of same date, from Headquarters of the Third Division, and retained command until July 9, 1851, when Colonel and Brevet Brig.-General *Ethan A. Hitchcock*, 2nd Infantry, relieved him, pursuant to S. O. No. 50, Headquarters of the Army, of 1851, and letters of instruction from Adjutant General's Office of May 15 and 21, 1851. He transferred headquarters to Benicia October 16, 1851, and to San Francisco June 15, 1852, per G. O. No. 24, Pacific Division, June 14, 1852. The name of the command was changed to

## DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC

October, 1853. On the 17th of February, 1854, Maj.-General *John E. Wool* assumed command of the Department pursuant to G. O. No. 1, January 9, 1854, from Headquarters of the Army, and G. O. No. 2, Department of the Pacific, Feb. 17, 1854. He transferred the headquarters

to Benicia in September, 1854, in obedience to S. O. No. 80, Headquarters of the Army, 1854, and G. O. No. 8, Department of the Pacific, June 21, 1854. Major-General Wool commanded until the 19th of February, 1857, when he was relieved by Colonel *Thomas T. Fauntleroy*, of the 1st Dragoons, as per G. O. Nos. 2 and 3, Department of the Pacific, February 19, 1857.

THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH MILITARY DEPARTMENTS were merged into the Pacific Division by G. O. No. 27, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, May 17, 1851, thus forming one command on the Pacific coast. Colonel Fauntleroy commanded the Department until the 29th of April, 1857, on which date he was relieved by Colonel and Brevet Brig.-General *Newman S. Clarke*, of the 6th Infantry, who established headquarters at San Francisco, where they have since remained—G. O. No. 7, Department of the Pacific, May 1, 1857.

This designation of the command was changed to that of the

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA

in October, 1858. Upon the death of Brevet Brig.-General Clarke at San Francisco on the 17th of October, 1860, Lieut.-Colonel *Benjamin L. Beall*, of the 1st Dragoons succeeded to the command, and continued in command from that time until January 14, 1861, when he was relieved by Colonel and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. *Albert S. Johnson*, 2nd Cavalry.

The Department of California was announced as the

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC

on Brevet Brigadier-General *Johnson's* assuming command, January 14, 1861, per G. O. No. 10, November 22, 1860, from Headquarters of the Army. On the 25th of April following, Brevet Brig.-General *Johnson* was relieved by Brig.-General *Edwin V. Sumner*, per S. O. No. 86, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, March 23, 1861, who in turn was succeeded in command on the 17th of October of the same year by Colonel and Brig.-General of Volunteers *George Wright*, who retained command until July 1, 1864. On the 1st of July, 1864, Brig.-General and Maj.-General of Volunteers *Irvin McDowell* succeeded to the command, and so continued until August 30, 1865, when the

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

including the Departments of California and the Columbia, was established by G. O. No. 118, Adjutant General's Office, of 1865, and Maj.-General *Henry W. Halleck*, assigned to the command. Gen. Halleck was relieved by Maj.-General *George H. Thomas*, June 1, 1869, by authority of G. O. No. 10, Adjutant General's Office, 1869. Upon the death of Maj.-General Thomas (March 28, 1870) Maj.-General *John M. Schafeld* was assigned to the command by G. O. No. 41, Adjutant General's Office, 1870, and continued until July 1, 1876, when he was relieved by G. O. No. 50, Adjutant General's

Office, 1876, and Maj.-General *Irvin McDowell*, the present commander, assigned to the command by the same order.

The Division, as constituted by G. O. No. 118, of 1865, and G. O. No. 59, of 1866, from the Adjutant General's Office, comprised the Department of California (States of California and Nevada and Territory of Arizona) and Department of the Columbia (State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho.) The Department of Alaska, created in March, 1868 (G. O. No. 15, Adjutant General's Office, 1868) and annexed to the Division of the Pacific, was discontinued July 1, 1870, (G. O. No. 41, Adjutant General's Office, 1870) and the Territory of Alaska attached to the Department of the Columbia. On the 22nd of June, 1875, so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the north-eastern boundary of Idaho, embracing the post of Fort Hall, was detached from the Department of California and added to the Department of the Platte by G. O. No. 65, Adjutant General's Office, 1875.

The Military Division of the Pacific at present includes the Department of California, commanded by Maj.-General I. McDowell; the Department of the Columbia, commanded by Brig.-General *O. O. Howard*; and the Department of Arizona, commanded by Colonel *O. B. Willcox*, 12th Infantry.

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# DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

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The Department of Arizona, embracing the Territory of Arizona and so much of California as lies south of a line drawn from the north-east corner of Arizona to Point Conception, Cal., with headquarters at Prescott, Arizona, was established by G. O. No. 41, War Department, A. G. O., April 15, 1870, and G. O. No. 1, Department of Arizona, May 3, 1870. Col. *George Stoneman*, 31st Infantry, assumed command of the Department on its establishment in pursuance of the foregoing orders, and so continued in command until the 4th of June, 1871, when he was relieved by Lieut.-Col. *George Crook*, 23rd Infantry, as per S. O. No. 176, War Department, A. G. O., series of 1871, and G. O. No. 12, Department of Arizona, June 4, 1871. Col. Crook commanded until the 22nd of March, 1875, when he was relieved by Col. *August V. Kautz*, 8th Infantry, per G. O. No. 18, War Department, A. G. O., March 11, 1875, and G. O. No. 7, Department of Arizona, March 22, 1875, and continued until March 5, 1878, when he was relieved by the present commander, Col. *O. B. Willcox*, 12th Infantry, pursuant to G. O. No. 3, War Department, A. G. O., 1878, and G. O. No. 8, Department of Arizona, March 5, 1878.

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## POSTS.

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### CAMP APACHE, A. T.

Established May, 1870, as a temporary station by Major John Green, 1st Cavalry, and first occupied by Companies L and M, 1st Cavalry, and Company B, 21st Infantry. Latitude  $34^{\circ}$  Longitude,  $109^{\circ} 45'$  Elevation above the sea, 5,475 feet. In 1872 steps were taken to make it a permanent post. Major Green named it originally Camp Ord. The camp was called afterwards Camp Mongollon and Camp Thomas, and finally the present name, Camp Apache. The post is built on a basaltic plateau of 70 or 80 acres, elevated about 100 feet above the east fork of the White Mountain River, which here flows through a narrow cañon. The nearest railroad stations are Yuma, Cal., on the Southern Pacific, distant 410 miles, and Los Animas, New Mexico, on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, northeast from the post, distant 617 miles. The road is good and passable in all seasons of the year. Time consumed in mail transit to railroad station at Yuma is fourteen days. Mail leaves post every Sunday, conveyed by cavalry detachment to Camp Grant, A. T., and thence by buckboard and stage to railroad. The nearest telegraph station is at Camp Grant, A. T., distant 117 miles south-west, and can be traveled by rider in 48 hours.



- A. Officers Qrs
- B. Cavalry Qrs.
- C. Foundation for new Qrs
- D. Infantry Qrs
- E. Flagstaff
- F. Bakery
- G. Company Kitchens
- H. Laundresses Qrs
- I. Hospital
- J. Old Hospital
- K. Hosp. Stewards Qrs.
- L. Old Hosp. Kitchen
- M. Sinks
- N. Packers Qrs
- O. Stone Quarry
- P. Carpenter Shop
- Q. Blacksmith shops
- R. Hay yard
- S. Granary
- T. Cavalry Stables
- U. Packtrain Stables
- V. Q.M. Corral
- W. Guardhouse
- X. Q.M. Storehouse
- Y. Q.M. Office
- Z. C.S. Storehouse
- 1. Old Adjutants Office
- 2. C.S. Office
- 3. New Adjutants Office
- 4. Post Trader
- 5. Citizen Employees
- 6. Schoolhouse
- 7. Post Guides
- 8. Sanyers House
- 9. Saw Mill
- 10. Brickyard





# MILITARY RESERVE CAMP APACHE

A.T.  
September 1877





**Buildings.** Twenty log barracks, 18'X20'X11'; one set of company quarters (127'X23'), with wing (72'X21'), built of dressed slabs, and timber framing upon stone foundation; three mess halls (65'X20'), two built of logs and one of lumber, with kitchen (20'X20') partitioned off; wash house (10'X21').

Officers' quarters, seven sets log buildings, having two rooms (16'X18'X11') and kitchen (16'X18') each, and one cottage (1½ stories), four rooms (16'X16'X12') and kitchen (14'X16').

New hospital (46'X40') surrounded by veranda, has four rooms, office, store-room, dispensary, and ward (42'X28'X14').

Old hospital has three rooms (16'X11', 16'X14½' and 16'X12½').

Guard-house (48'X18'X12') is built of dressed stone, and is divided into prisoners' room (15'X18'), guard-room (16'X18'), officer of the guard's room (7½'X12), and three cells (4'X7½').

Adjutant's office (45'X36'X12') has three rooms, and is built of adobe.

Corral (224'X221') is of sawed lumber—incloses cavalry stables for two companies—one-half of corral used by quartermaster's department, the stables being on two sides.

Commissary store-house, adobe, (130'X23'X11'), has sales room (20'X23') and cellar (65'X23'X9').

Commissary and quartermaster offices are frame buildings (15'X17½' and 27'X17'X11' respectively).

Bakery, frame building, (32'X16') with wing of 12'X14'.

Granary, frame, (60'X20'X9') and old log store-house (147'X23').

Carpenter shop, frame, (40'X20'X10').

Blacksmith shop, frame, (40'X20'X10').

Packers' quarters, frame, (14'X38½'X9') with wing of 12'X39'.

Laundresses' quarters are a line of small huts, built of slabs and boards.

**Supplies** are principally obtained from St. Louis and Chicago, *via* New Mexico, owing to the cheaper transportation and better roads. Small quantities of stores required for immediate use are procured from Fort Whipple, A. T., distance two hundred and ten (210) miles, and Yuma, A. T., four hundred and ten (410) miles, respectively. All the commissary supplies are furnished from the East. Fuel and forage are obtained by contract. There is an abundance of wood close at hand. Hay is cut five to twenty miles from the post. Grain is raised on the Little Colorado, seventy-six miles distant, and upon other small streams in that vicinity.

**Indians.** The Indians in vicinity of post consist of Pedro's band of White Mountain Apaches, who refused to go to San Carlos when the Indians left here. They do not receive rations or any help from the Government. There are between four and six thousand Apaches at the San Carlos Reservation, about seventy miles distant.

Reservation declared by the President, January 26, 1877. (See General Orders No. 3, War Department, 1877.) Area, 7,421.14 acres.

**Description of Country, etc.** Camp Apache is situated on the southwestern slope of the White Mountains or Sierra Blanca, consisting of a cluster of rounded summits, from ten to twelve thousand feet high, and constituting the most elevated range of Eastern Arizona, their tops being covered with snow a great portion of the year. To the eastward they extend into New Mexico and connect with other chains. On the soil of the creek bottoms vegetables can be raised by irrigating. The grasses are very nutritious and afford excellent grazing. The principal trees are pine and cedar, found in abundance near the post, and the former is of a size

sufficient to furnish lumber for building purposes. There is a saw mill at the post. Excellent stone (for building), of several kinds and in unlimited quantities, is found within a short distance. The warm season is from April to October, inclusive. The winters are severe, owing to the altitude of the post. The prevailing wind is from the northeast. The average rain-fall is one inch per month. The nearest settlement is at the little Little Colorado, about ninety miles from the post. The nearest civil authorities are at Tucson, A. T., distance two hundred and twenty-two miles, where there is a County Judge and a Justice of the Peace. Mean temperature in summer, 96° to 104°; winter, 10° to 0°.

Distances to different points of travel:

Camp Apache to—	Distances.
Camp Bowie.....	197 miles.
Camp Grant.....	117 "
Camp Lowell.....	225 "
Camp McDowell. ....	285 "
Camp Mojave.....	378 "
San Carlos Indian Reservation.....	74 "
Camp Verde.....	170 "
Fort Whipple.....	211 "
Fort Yuma, Cal.....	410 "

*The above information was furnished by Captain Frederick D. Ogilby, 8th Infantry, Commanding Post, under date, February 17, 1877, and corrected from more recent information.*

## CAMP BOWIE, A. T.

Established under the name of Fort Bowie in August, 1862, by Company G, 5th Cal. Vol. Infantry, in Apache Pass, Chiricahua Mountains, about one mile south-west of the entrance of the Pass east, and about five miles east from the entrance of the Pass south-west. Latitude 32° 8' 14" N. Longitude 109° 22' 45" W. Elevation above the sea 4,862 feet. Nearest railroad station at Fort Yuma, Cal., distant from the post 380 miles. Roads good all seasons; thirty miles mountain road; heavy hills; five miles heavy roads; passable at all seasons. Time consumed in mail transit to Yuma is five days; mail leaves post East, Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays; West, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays; leaves Yuma tri-weekly; mail conveyed in two-horse wagons, arranged to carry three passengers. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph station at Camp Grant, A. T., sixty miles north-west of the post; can be traveled on horseback in ten hours.

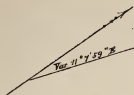
**Buildings.** Two barracks (one 145'X30½' and one 118'X24') for two companies of Cavalry.

Officers' quarters, five sets; two sets of two rooms each (15'X15'); three sets of four rooms each (18'X22').

Hospital (88'X22') consists of one room for storage purposes and one room for dispensary each (12'X22'). One ward (54'X22'), capacity twelve beds. One dining-room

# CAMP BOWIE

A. T.







Chain. <sup>80</sup> <sup>60</sup> <sup>40</sup> <sup>20</sup> 0 1 2 3 Miles

Emil Eckhoff, Top. Asst.





(10'X22'); an addition has recently been constructed, consisting of three rooms and water-closet; one a bath and wash-room (10'X17'), one a kitchen (14'X17'), and one a laundry (17'X18').

Commissary store-house (120'X22') has a cellar under one-half of it, and has a capacity for supplies for two companies for one year.

Quartermaster's store-house (160'X22') is divided into four rooms, used respectively as Quartermaster and Ordnance store-rooms, Quartermaster's office and Commissary Sergeant's quarters.

Two forage houses, two rooms each (16'X16').

Ordnance room (16'X22').

Quarters for five laundresses (16'X16').

Guard-house consists of two rooms, one 12'X20' and one 20'X20'.

Bakery, one room (17'X15').

Quartermaster's corral is built of adobe (175'X85'), with walls eight feet high.

The buildings are all of adobe, having log and earth roofs, and are in good condition.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster and subsistence stores furnished from Yuma Depôt A. T., by contract train. Water obtained of a very good quality from a spring about five hundred yards distant by water-wagon. Wood furnished by contract, and obtained from the Chiricahua Mountains. Six months' subsistence stores kept on hand. Best months to supply the post between June and December.

**Indians.** The nearest Indians are those located on the San Carlos Reservation, distant about 120 miles. They are at present peaceable.

**Reservation** declared by the President, March 30, 1870. One square mile held reserved.

**Description of Country, etc.** The surrounding country is very mountainous; soil sandy and rocky; not arable. Deposits of gold have been found in the immediate vicinity, and some silver-bearing quartz has also been discovered. Timber is scarce immediately around the post. About five or six miles on the northerly slope of the mountains pine and oak of a dwarf variety are very abundant. About eighteen miles distant to the south is the "Pinery." The pines there grow to a great height and in abundance. Vegetables can be raised at the post only with the greatest care. The nearest rivers are the San Pedro and Gila, about sixty miles distant. The climate is mild. Mean temperature in summer, 88°; in winter, 50°. The grasses are gramma and upland, and are very nutritious, affording excellent grazing. The warm season is from May to September, inclusive. Winter mild; the prevailing wind is from the southwest the year round. The "norther" occurs occasionally at all seasons, and prevails from three to four days at a time. The average rain-fall is 14 inches. Malarial diseases prevail from August to January, otherwise the locality is healthy. The nearest local civil authorities are at Tucson, A. T.

The following are the principal points of travel in the Territory, with distances: Fort Yuma, Cal., 380 miles; Prescott, A. T., 382 miles; Tucson, A. T., 116 miles; Camp Grant, A. T., 60 miles; Ralston, N. M., 50 miles.

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*Information furnished, January 4, 1877, by Captain C. B. McLellan, Commanding Post.*

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## CAMP GRANT, A. T.

Established as Camp Grant, and first occupied by troops, in January, 1873; situated at the western base of Mount Graham. Latitude  $32^{\circ} 25'$  Longitude  $32^{\circ} 23' 10''$ . Elevation above the sea, 4,753 feet. Post office at the post. Nearest railroad station at Fort Yuma, Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, distant from the post about 390 miles. Road passable at all seasons. Time consumed in mail transit to railroad station about six days. Mail leaves post Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; arrives at post Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays; leaves railroad station daily. Mail conveyed in two-horse wagons arranged to carry passengers. Mail facilities also extend to the eastward, via Silver City and Santa Fé, N. M.; distance to nearest railroad via this route about 700 miles.

**Buildings.** Barracks, four buildings, adobe on stone foundations, shingle roofs,  $120' \times 20'$ , with wings  $40' \times 20'$  in rear of each end; in rear of each building, on line with rear of wings, is a building  $40' \times 20'$  containing mess room, the rear of which is an addition  $18' \times 16'$  used as a kitchen. There are quarters for four companies; now occupied by three companies of cavalry and one company of infantry.

Officers' quarters, one building, stone laid in mud mortar, external surface pointed with lime,  $50' \times 90'$ , traversed by halls from front to rear and from side to side, cutting into four equal portions, each containing four rooms  $15' \times 18'$ . In front is an uncovered porch ten feet wide. 17 feet 6 in. in rear of this building, under same roof, is another building of adobe ( $50' \times 21'$ ) containing two living rooms; adjoining this in rear is an extension  $37' \times 16' 6''$  divided into two rooms used as kitchens. In lieu of ceilings each room and hall has thin muslin stretched from wall to wall, and in reference to sound the whole structure is as one room. No floor in attic, roof leaks badly, and the building is considered unsafe. At present it is occupied as quarters by one married officer (captain) and five single officers (one captain and four lieutenants.)

One building containing two sets of quarters, stone, laid in mud mortar, external surface pointed with lime,  $50' \times 68'$ , divided by partition wall in center from front to rear; on each side of this wall is a hall running back two-thirds of the length of the building intersecting a transverse hall. The portion cut off by these two halls is divided into two rooms ( $15' \times 16'$  each) in each building; the portion in rear of transverse hall is divided with one room ( $18' \times 22'$ ). In front of this building is an uncovered porch ten feet wide. 13 feet 6 in. in rear, and under same roof, is an extension, adobe ( $50' \times 16' 4''$ ) divided into two rooms ( $22' \times 15'$ ) used as kitchens. No floor in attic, roof leaks badly, this building is not considered safe. At present occupied by two married officers (one captain and one lieutenant.)

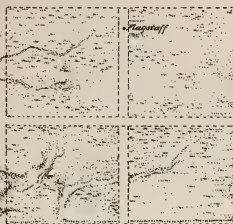
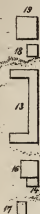
One adobe building on stone foundation ( $45' \times 16'$ ) with an extension joining rear, the whole divided into three rooms now occupied by one married officer (lieut.)

One adobe building ( $50' \times 20'$ ) stone foundation, divided into two rooms ( $18' \times 15'$ ) and hall ( $9' \times 15'$ ); in rear of each end are wings, one  $17' 6'' \times 50'$  divided into four rooms, one  $14' \times 16'$ , one  $7' \times 16'$ , one  $13' \times 16'$ , and one  $11' 6'' \times 16'$ ; the other wing ( $18' \times 32'$ ) divided into two rooms, one  $16' \times 16'$  and one  $13' 6'' \times 16'$ ; in front a covered porch, ten feet wide; and in rear, between wings, a covered porch, eight feet wide; occupied by commanding officer (major.)

One adobe building on stone foundation ( $50' \times 35' 6''$ ) with an extension joining rear of center ( $34' \times 32'$ ) divided from front to rear; each set contains hall  $6' \times 30'$ , two rooms  $16' \times 16'$ , one room  $15' \times 15'$ , and one room  $13' \times 15'$ ; two rooms in attic of each available. This building is not yet finished.

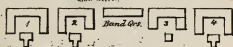
# CAMP GRANT

A. T.

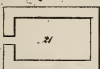


Saw Mill

Post Trader



Band Qrs.



20

15

- |                                     |                      |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1, 2, 3, 4. Barracks                | 17. Bakery           |
| 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Officers Qrs | 18. Offices          |
| 12. Hospital                        | 19. Adjutants Office |
| 13. Q.M. Com. Storehouse            | 20. Stables          |
| 14. Magazine                        | 21. Q.M. Corral      |
| 15. Laundress Qrs.                  | 22. Workshop         |
| 16. Guardhouse                      |                      |

0 50 100 200 300 feet



# Graham Mountains

N.

Fine Tree

355 chains

$167^{\circ}30'$  E

352 chains

Fine Tree

Area of Reservation

Camp Grant

from Karaka Springs 10 miles

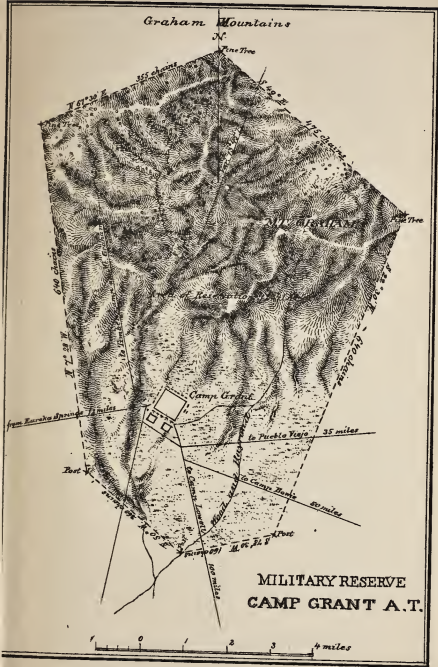
35 miles

Post

80 miles

MILITARY RESERVE  
CAMP GRANT A.T.

0 1 2 3 4 miles





Two buildings, adobe, stone foundations, covered porches in front ten feet wide, 41'6"X19' divided with hall (7'X16') and two rooms (each 16'X16'); adjoining rear ends of each are wings, one 18'7"X31' divided into two rooms, one 15'X15' and one 13'6"X15'. Each building now occupied by one married officer (captains.)

Hospital, an adobe building, on stone foundation, in form of letter H, consists of two buildings, each 20'X64', connected by a building 40'X20'. One of the side buildings used as a ward for twelve beds, the other side buildings divided into three rooms used as an isolated ward for six beds, steward's room and surgeon's office. The building connecting these two side buildings is divided into three portions, dispensary, hall and store-room. In rear of center of hospital is an adobe building on stone foundation 35'X20', divided into two rooms used as dining-room and kitchen.

Store-houses, an adobe building, on stone foundation (200'X25') with wing at rear of each end (50'X25'). This building is divided into two equal portions and is used as storehouses for Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments. In rear of main building between the two wings is an enclosed shed fifteen feet wide, which is continued along the inner sides of the wings, now used for storage purposes, capacity about 75,000 to 100,000 pounds of grain.

Ordnance building. Adobe on stone foundation (35'X24') divided into two rooms, earth ceiling, above which is a roof of shingles.

Quarters for sixteen laundresses, adobe building, on stone foundation, all under one roof, divided into two rooms for each 15'X15'.

Guard-house. Stone laid in mud mortar (56'X45', walls 12' high), gables upright boards, battened, one room, ridge ventilation.

Bakery. Stone (36'X22'6"), one oven out of repair, capacity 400 rations per diem.

Offices of A. C. S. and A. Q. M. in stone building (45'X19'), two rooms, each 17'X16'.

Adjutant's office, adobe building, on stone foundation (60'X30'), divided into five rooms, to be used as offices for Adjutant, telegraph, and room for Court Martial purposes, etc.

Stables. Three (200'X30'), capacity for sheltering ninety horses each.

Quartermaster's corral, 240'X200'.

Workshops, blacksmith's and wheelwright's, adobe building, stone foundation (45'X25').

The buildings have all shingle roofs and, with the exception of two buildings for officers' quarters and the one for the guard-house, are in good condition.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster and Subsistence stores furnished from Depôts at San Francisco, Cal., by railroad to Yuma, A. T., and by contract train thence 391 miles to post. Water obtained from a small stream at post by means of wagon; owing to dryness of season, during months of June and July, 1876, supply was only to be obtained by means of kegs, transported 2½ miles on pack mules. Wood furnished by contract. Nine months' subsistence kept on hand. Best season to supply the post from September to May. Supplies are in transitu, 60 days.

**Indians.** The nearest Indians are on the San Carlos Division of the White Mountain Reservation Agency, about eighty miles distant. The tribes on this reservation include the Pinal and Arivaypa Apaches, numbering 1,200; Coyotero Apaches, 1,400; Tonto Apaches, 600; Yuma Apaches, 360; Mohave Apaches, 600; Chiricahua Apaches, 375. They are now peaceable.

**Reservation** declared by the President, May 17, 1876. (See General Orders No. 17, Headquarters Department of Arizona, May 17, 1876.) Area, 42,341 acres.



**Description of Country, etc.** The surrounding country is hilly and mountainous, interspersed with valleys from twenty to thirty miles in breadth. Mount Graham, the highest peak of the Graham Mountains, is about twelve miles north of the post, and has an altitude of 10,516 feet above the sea level. The soil is good, clay and sand, latter predominating; garden vegetables, except potatoes, grow well; corn is only cereal which has grown well. Irrigation necessary. Grasses nutritious from May to November, and afford good grazing. Mountain tops furnish pine and spruce timber in an abundance, and of a size suitable for building purposes; around the base of the hills post oak and juniper abound. There is a saw mill at the post, belonging to the United States, at which all the lumber used in building the post has been manufactured. Good stone, in unlimited quantities, within a short distance. The climate quite good. The warm season is from May to August, inclusive. Winter mild. Mean summer temperature, 1876, 75°; mean summer moisture, 1876, 69°; mean winter temperature, 1876, 53°; maximum temperature, 1876, 107°; minimum temperature, 1876, 22°. Average rain-fall in 1875 very nearly 21 inches; in 1876, 20.72 inches. Locality healthy, except that mild catarrhal maladies are prevalent in winter and spring. The nearest settlements are Tres Alamos, on San Pedro River, 50 miles west, and Pueblo Viejo, 35 miles northeast, on Rio Gila. The nearest local civil authorities are at Tucson, A. T., 100 miles west.

The following are the distances to the principal points in this Territory.

Camp Grant to—	Distances.
Camp Thomas.....	47 miles
Camp Bowie.....	50 "
San Carlos.....	80 "
Camp Lowell.....	85 "
Tucson.....	100 "
Camp Apache.....	125 "
Camp McDowell.....	225 "
Fort Whipple.....	322 "
Camp Verde.....	360 "
Fort Yuma.....	391 "

*The above information was furnished by Major C. C. Compton, 6th Cavalry, Commanding Post, under date of January 1, 1877.*

## CAMP LOWELL, A. T.

Established in March, 1873, eight miles south of the highest peak of the Santa Catarina Mountains, and six miles and a half east of Tucson, in Pima County, A. T. Latitude, 32° 12' north; longitude, 33° 49' west. Altitude about 2,530 feet above the sea. Post office at Tucson, A. T. [A post of the same name in the vicinity of Tucson was garrisoned from May, 1862, to March, 1873.]

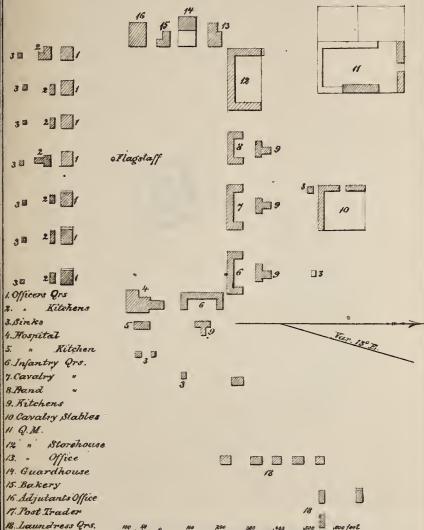
**Buildings.** Seven sets of officers' quarters.

The commanding officer's house consists of four rooms 15'X15' and two 10'X15; there is a hall running through the house 10'X43'. The dining-room and kitchen are

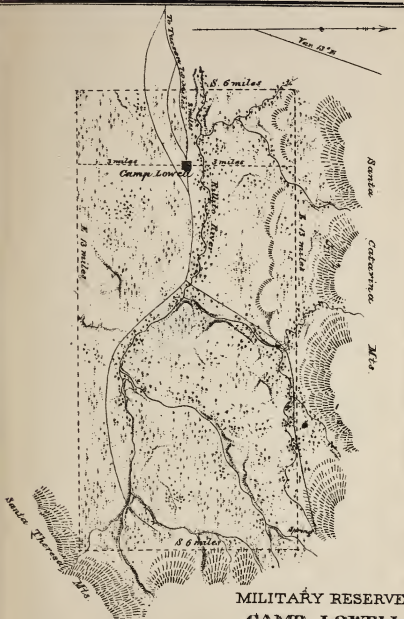
# CAMP LOWELL

A. T.

March 1877







MILITARY RESERVE  
CAMP LOWELL

March 1877 K. C. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641



detached; the dining-room 15'X22', two pantries 7'X9', kitchen 12'X13', and servants' room 12'X12'. Both the house and dining-room and kitchen are surrounded by a shed 14 feet in width; the house and dining-room are also connected by a shed. There is one other set of quarters similar to this, with the exception of the shed surrounding the house and dining-room.

The five other sets have each three rooms (15'X18'), a hall (7'X10'), a dining-room (21'X11') and two small rooms (11'X8' and 12'X11'). The kitchen and servants' room are joined to the house by a shed, and consist of two rooms (15'X15'). There is a sink (12'X11') attached to each house, 77 feet in rear of the kitchen. These houses are built of adobes with dirt roofs; three of them are floored, the remainder having dirt floors; they were built partly by contract, and partly by the labor of the troops; they are very fair quarters for the climate of Arizona.

The men's quarters consist of three adobe buildings, two of them have a sleeping room (122'X16'), an orderly room (18'X18') and four other rooms (15'X18') for store room, washing room, tailor's room and barber's shop; there is a mess hall (15'X50'), kitchen (15'X15') and two pantries (7'X10'); the sinks are 217 feet in rear (13'X16'). The quarters are 13 feet high.

The other set of men's quarters are similar to the ones just described, with the exception that the squad room is ten feet longer.

There is also a small set of quarters which was built for the band of the Fifth Cavalry (92'X18'), with same room as the company quarters, with the exception that the dining-room is 15'X30'.

The hospital consists of one ward (24'X50') and eight rooms (15'X15') for dispensary, office, matron's room, wash room, dead room, store room, isolation ward and one spare room; these rooms are intersected by three halls (8'X14', 8'X57' & 6'X44'). Forty feet in rear are the kitchen (15'X15') and dining-room (24'X15'); there are also three pantries, one 8'X15', the other two 10'X15'. The sinks are 104 feet in rear of the dining-room (13'X16').

The adjutant's office has one room (18'X50') which is used as a library, a hall (11'X50') and for offices two rooms (15'X15' and 18'X18').

The bakery has one room (28'X12'), and two good brick ovens in a room (13'X18').

The guard-house has a prison room (20'X20'), guard room (20'X20'), a sergeant of the guard's room, officer of the guard's room, four cells for solitary confinement, and three other rooms which are used as tool rooms, etc. In the rear is a yard (50'X50') inclosed by a wall 14 feet high: in the yard there is a sink.

The quartermaster and commissary offices consist of five rooms (18'X18').

The quartermaster store house consist of one room 18'X120', one room 18'X36', one 18'X36' and one 10'X18'.

The commissary store house is 93'X18', with a cellar of the same dimensions below, and an issuing room 18'X30'; there is a yard in rear joining the quartermaster and commissary store houses.

The quartermaster's corral is 300'X300', separated into three parts; it contains wheelwright and blacksmith shops, forage house and sheds for about one hundred animals.

The cavalry corral is 158'X160', and contains a good stable for about one hundred horses.

There are nine sets of laundresses' quarters, each consisting of two rooms (15'X15').

**Supplies.** Six months' subsistence always kept on hand, obtained direct from San Francisco. Flour is purchased by contract at the post; present price \$6.72 per hundred. The beef issued to the troops is above the average of most frontier posts, and is butchered and delivered every day by the contractor; price ranges from eight

to twelve cents per pound. Water is obtained from the Billito Creek, about half a mile from the post, and is brought to the post in a water-wagon and is of fair quality. Wood is supplied by contract; present price \$3.25 per cord. Any quantity of mesquite in the immediate vicinity of the post.

**Indians.** The nearest Indians are the Papagoes, who are friendly. The Apaches have all been collected on the reservation at San Carlos and Goolwin, about seventy miles from the post. No depredations have been committed within forty miles of the post in the last two years by Indians.

**Reservation** declared by the President, October 26, 1875. (See General Orders. No. 35, Headquarters Department of Arizona, November 26, 1875). Area, 78 square miles.

**Description of Country, etc.** Mountainous, with fertile valleys. The nearest pine timber is in the Rincon Mountains, 35 miles from the post; it is sawed by hand, and costs about \$100 per thousand feet delivered. Mesquite wood in the valleys and cottonwood along the streams. Corn, barley and wheat, and all kinds of vegetables, except potatoes, can be raised wherever water can be procured for irrigation. The country can raise more grain than there is a demand for. The grass used at the post is black gramma, and is of an excellent quality. The grazing is good in the vicinity of the post. Stock does well all over the southern portion of Arizona where water can be procured. The streams in the vicinity of the post are the Santa Cruz and the Rillito; the former supplies irrigation for the Santa Cruz Valley, and the latter for about seven or eight hundred acres. Climate hot during most of the year; warmest during the month of June, the summer rains commencing about the 21st of June, and lasting till the 20th of August. Nights are generally cool in comparison with the days. Average temperature, 69° 67'. Malarial fevers are prevalent during the latter part of summer and up to about the last of October. The U. S. military telegraph extends to Camp Grant on the east and San Diego on the west. The nearest local civil authorities are at Tucson. Communication is by ambulance to Tucson, and by stage from Tucson to Yuma, San Diego, Santa Fé and Prescott; by railroad from Yuma to San Francisco. The stage comes into Tucson one day from the east and the next day from the west. The stage to San Diego is a four-horse "six-passenger" coach, and the stage as far as Silver City, New Mexico, is a two-horse "four-passenger" coach. Roads are very good natural roads. All the supplies for the post are hauled by contract in freight wagons from Yuma, A. T. The time occupied in making the trip to Yuma in ambulance twelve days and by stage three days; there are about sixteen good stations on the road, where forage can be procured for public animals. The stage time to San Diego is five days.

The following are the distances to the principal points in the Territory: Tucson, seven miles; Yuma, two hundred and eighty-one miles; Camp Grant, ninety-nine miles; Camp Bowie, one hundred and five miles; and Camp Apache, two hundred and twenty-one miles.

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*This information was furnished by Captain J. N. Andrews, 8th Infantry, Commanding Post, January 4, 1877, and more recent data.*

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## CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T.

Established and first occupied by California Volunteers in September, 1865. Situated on the west bank of the Rio Verde, seven miles above its junction with Salt River. Latitude,  $33^{\circ} 40'$ ; longitude,  $111^{\circ} 40'$ . Elevation above the sea 1,800 feet. Communication by wagon to Phoenix, Arizona, a small town on Salt River, thirty-two miles south-west of the post, the nearest settlement. Post office at the post. Mails arrive at the post Monday and Thursday, and depart Tuesday and Friday each week. Roads to Phoenix good at all seasons of the year. United States military telegraph line passes through Phoenix.

**Buildings.** Officers' quarters—two buildings—embracing ten sets, located on the south side of the parade ground. First and west building  $18' \times 227'$  (exterior measurement) embraces six sets of quarters, three sets of three rooms each, and three sets of two rooms each. Second building ( $18' \times 130'$ ) embraces four sets of quarters; two sets of three rooms each, one set of two rooms, and one set of one room, with wing running back. All are built of adobe, have shingle roofs, dirt floors, and are considerably out of repair, needing plastering. Kitchens and servants' rooms are in rear of those buildings fifteen feet; they were formerly the officers' quarters.

Barracks—two buildings— $150' \times 20'$ , with wings  $15' \times 48'$ , extending back from each end of the main buildings; two offices ( $10' \times 12'$ ) are cut off from one end of the buildings; the wings are divided into three rooms each ( $12' \times 15'$ ), and are used as store rooms, shops, wash rooms, etc.

The mess halls front on the line connecting the wings, and serve to partially inclose the area in rear of the main buildings; they are each  $18' \times 54'$ . The kitchens are immediately in rear of the mess halls, opposite the center. All are of adobe, have shingle roofs, and are in a fair state of repair.

Store house ( $24' \times 190'$ ), standing parallel with the north line of the parade ground 20 feet back, divided into three rooms, and used two by the subsistence department and one by the quartermaster department.

Another building ( $23' \times 200'$ ) connects with the above on the east end, and runs back to the north; divided into six rooms, three of which are used as store rooms for commissaries, one for forage room, one as a carpenter shop, and one for storing coal.

A third building is similarly situated at the west end of the building first described, and is divided as follows: 1st, post ordnance depot; 2nd, quartermaster stores; 3rd, saddler shop; 4th, quartermaster employés; 5th, condemned stores; 6th and 7th, post bakery; 8th, blacksmith shop. The area is inclosed on the north by an adobe wall, the inclosure thus formed constituting the quartermaster's corral. The store houses are large and commodious, and afford ample room for the storage of supplies. They are all built of adobe and have good shingle roofs.

Hospital, adobe building, with shingle roof, 42 feet front, 44 feet back on the north, and 68 feet back on the south, fronting parallel with the west line of the parade ground. A hall passes through the center of the building east and west; on the north side of the hall is situated the ward and steward's room, on the south are the dispensary, store room, mess hall and kitchen. The building was originally erected for use as quarters for the commanding officer, and is but poorly adapted for its present use, being of insufficient capacity, the ward only admitting of six beds. Lumber is on hand to floor the building; a verandah protects it on the north, east, and a portion of the south sides.

Guard-house. New building completed and occupied in October, 1876; it is  $24' \times 48'$ , divided into two cells, one prison room, and one room for the guard, situated on the



north line of the parade ground, 20 feet back and about 100 feet east of the store houses. Four feet of the wall is built of cobble stones laid in mud, the remaining portion is built of adobe; it has a shingle roof and is well adapted for the purpose.

**Laundresses' quarters.** Two new buildings (16'X30'), with wings running back 12 feet, divided into 3 rooms each, situated near the north-east corner of the parade ground; they are all built of adobe, have shingle roofs, and are neat in appearance. Another building (25'X27') is situated some distance north of the parade ground, and is used as laundresses' quarters; is divided into three rooms, built of adobe, with shingle roofs; all are roomy and comfortable.

**Stables.** Open shed, shingle roof, 25'X265', and has a capacity for 83 horses; saddle room, grain room, orderly room and saddler shop occupy a building 65'X20', situated on the north-east corner of the parade ground and running back to the east. This building is also of adobe, has shingle roof, and was completed in September, 1876; an adobe wall connecting on the east with this building is in process of construction around the stables and will soon be completed.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster and subsistence stores are supplied from San Francisco, Cal., by rail to Yuma Depôt, A. T., and from that point to this post by contract or Government train; nine months' supply are kept constantly on hand; best season to supply the post is from October to May; road to Yuma Depôt good at all seasons, distance 220 miles. Good water is supplied the garrison by steam pump from the Rio Verde, distant from the post about one-fourth of a mile; the river is generally fordable, unfordable during freshets; it is never dry. Wood is supplied by contract and obtained from the surrounding country. Mesquite and cottonwood are the principal varieties that abound and are of use as fuel.

**Indians.** Pimas and Maricopas are the nearest friendly Indians, living on the Gila River, some forty miles distant. There are no hostile Indians in the vicinity and complaints in regard to them are seldom heard.

**Reservation** declared by the President, April 12, 1876, has been re-surveyed since that time by the Department engineer officer; boundaries not yet promulgated in orders. Area, 40 7-160 square miles.

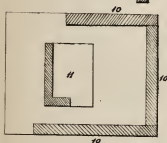
**Description of Country, etc.** This portion of the basin of the Rio Verde is surrounded by mountains; the high line of the Mazatzal Mountains, twenty miles distant from the post on the east; a lower range, to which no name has been applied, fifteen miles distant on the west; numerous low peaks, from which the river issues, on the north, and the picturesque mountains of the Salt River country on the south; prominent in the Mazatzal range are the peaks commonly known as the "Four Peaks." On both sides of the river near the post the mesa rises almost from the water's edge, becoming more and more broken until it blends with the foot hills of the neighboring mountain ranges on the east and west. Cottonwood, willow and alder grow along the river banks, tangled frequently with a species of grape-vine that yields a small acid fruit. Mesquite, ironwood, palo-verde, and numerous varieties of cactus, abound on the mesa, and in some places render it impassable; the more open parts furnish indifferent grazing. Scrub and live oak and pine of large growth are found in the high range of mountains to the east, but nearly all the building timber is inaccessible. Quail and rabbits abound on the mesa and deer are sometimes found, but less frequently than in more northern portions of the Territory. Coyotes are very numerous. Rattlesnakes, scorpions, lizards, centipedes and tarantulas are to be met here as in other portions of the Territory. The climate is warm and dry. Mean average temperature 1875-6, dry bulb, 71.81;

1. Officers Quarters
2. Hospital
3. Company Qrs.
4. Cavalry Stables
5. Laundress Qrs.
6. Co. Messhall & Kitchen
7. Officers Kitchen
8. Post Traders Store
9. Guardhouse
10. Storehouses
11. Q.M. Corral
12. Q.M. & A.C.S. Office

# CAMP M<sup>c</sup>DOWELL

A.T.

March 1877



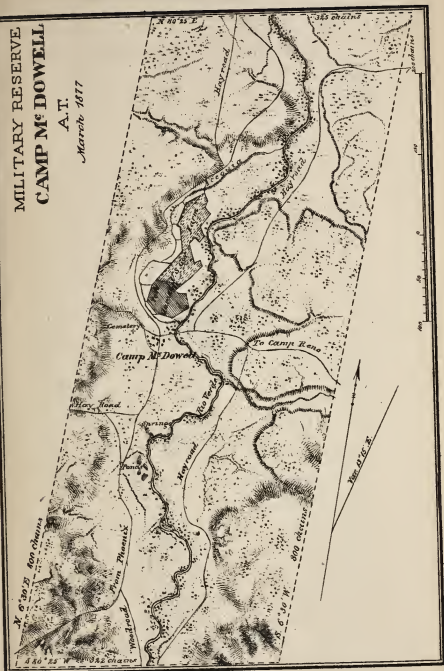
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# MILITARY RESERVE CAMP M<sup>C</sup> DOWELL

A.T.

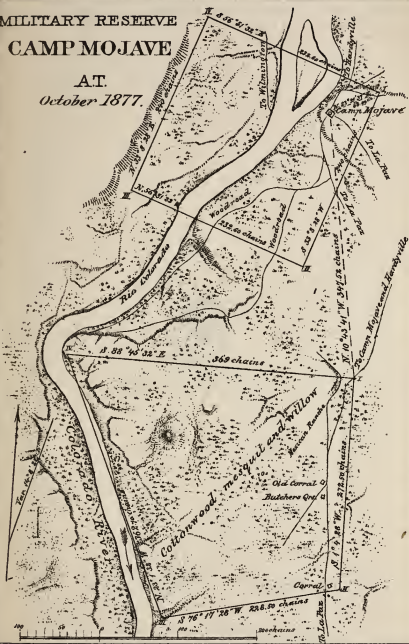
March 1877





# MILITARY RESERVE CAMP MOJAVE

AT  
October 1877.











wet bulb, 66.68; highest rise of the thermometer, 117°, June 15 and 16, 1876. Thunder clouds from the mountains drop a heavy shower once or twice a month during the summer; in the winter the rains are lighter, but of much longer duration. The total rain-fall in 1876 was 32 inches, prevailing winds, same period was from the north. Near the post are ruins of ancient buildings, similar to those in the neighborhood of the Pima villages, and the indications of a former cultivation by irrigation are yet visible in the ruined acequias. Malarial diseases are prevalent, otherwise the locality is healthy. A Government farm of about 125 acres is situated about one mile to the north of the post, the southern portion of it being used as a post garden. It is watered by an acequia five miles long, and is susceptible of high cultivation. Alfalfa grass is grown on the farm and makes excellent hay. Numerous settlers have recently located in the vicinity of the post. Miners and prospectors are continually arriving at and departing from the post; they report the neighboring country rich in mineral wealth. Settlements, no doubt, will steadily increase in future. The nearest local civil authorities are a Justice of the Peace and civil Court at Phoenix, Arizona. A District Court is in session twice a year at that point.

The following is a table of distances to the principal points of travel from this post:

	<i>Distances.</i>
San Francisco, Cal.....	960 miles.
San Diego, Cal.....	420 "
Fort Yuma, Cal.....	222 "
Camp Apache, A. T.....	285 "
Camp Grant, A. T.....	247 "
Camp Lowell, A. T. ....	123 "
Camp Bowie, A. T.....	236 "
Camp Verde, A. T.....	115 "
Fort Whipple, A. T.....	110 "
Prescott, A. T.....	109 "
Tucson.....	116 "
Phoenix.....	32 "

*From information furnished, February 12, 1877, by Captain A. W. Corliss, 8th Infantry, Commanding Post.*

## CAMP MOJAVE, A. T.

Established in 1859 as Camp Mojave, and abandoned May, 1861; re-garrisoned in May, 1863. Situated on a gravelly mesa on the left or east bank of the Colorado river, near the head of Mojave valley, and about sixty feet above the river. Latitude 35° 24'' north; longitude from Greenwich 114° 34' 40'' west. Elevation above the sea, 600 feet. Post office at the post. Nearest railroad station at "Indian Wells" on the Southern Pacific Railroad, south-west from the post, distant 270 miles—trail to Ehrenberg, 150 miles; Ehrenberg to Indian Wells, heavy sandy road, 120 miles. Time consumed in mail transit to railroad station, about six days; to San Francisco eight to ten days. Mail leaves post Monday and Thursday mornings; leaves railroad station at Indian Wells Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday; arrives Sunday and Wednesday mornings. Mail conveyed to Ehrenberg on mule back, thence to railroad station by stage. Mail leaves Hardyville, seven miles distant north, every Tuesday morning, on horseback for Prescott, distant 165 miles, time about two days; arrives from

Prescott every Monday morning. Mail carried between post and Hardyville by mounted non-commissioned officer. Nearest telegraph station is at Prescott, easterly from post by wagon road, partly mountainous and heavy sand, can be accomplished by rider in 36 to 40 hours in good weather. Road heavy in bad weather, January, February and March.

**Buildings.** Barracks (two buildings 33'x89' and 34'x90', one story) for two companies of infantry, also one building (31'x80', one story) affording two mess-rooms and kitchens on north side of parade.

Officers' quarters, south side of parade, burned October 22, 1876. Two captains with families occupy an old "Jackal" at south-west corner of parade. Commanding officer, adjutant and post surgeon occupy a similar structure at north-west corner of parade, formerly used as adjutant and quartermaster's offices.

Adjutant's office, in 1st sergeant's room Co. A, 12th Infantry.

Hospital, one ward for eight beds.

Two store-houses, subsistence 34'x80', quartermaster's 34'x81'; forage house, grain 13'x14', ordnance 10'x10'.

Quarters for six laundresses, all very old and in poor condition.

Guard-house (22'x35') three rooms, front room for guard, two rear rooms as cells for prisoners.

Bakery (24'x36') in poor condition; new oven of fire brick in course of construction.

Carpenter shop (21'x50').

Blacksmith shop (30'x38').

Quartermaster's corral (60'x140') adobe walls.

Hay inclosure (60'x178') rude fence.

Sheltered stalls for forty animals.

Buildings are of adobe with shingle roof to hospital and kitchen, barracks, store-houses, guard-house and ordnance building; these are in good condition. All other buildings have dirt roofs, are very old and in poor condition, except mess-rooms and their kitchens. Bakery, shops and all laundresses' quarters are old buildings (Mojave City) taken by the government in the extension of the reservation under G. O. No. 74, series 1869, A. G. O., and paid for in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved Feb. 19, 1873, and published in G. O. No. 45, series 1873, A. G. O.

The parade ground is in form a parallelogram (470'x230') north and south sides the longest. Upon the south side it is proposed to erect three sets of quarters for company officers (one 63'x53' double, and two 36'x52') facing company quarters upon the north side. These are to be placed equidistant, at intervals of about ninety feet, for uniformity of construction and as a precautionary measure in case of fire. Quarters for commanding officer (36'x52') are to be constructed at west side of parade facing store-houses.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depôt at San Francisco, Cal. A bountiful supply of water from the Colorado river is filtered through a strata of gravel into a well, and pumped by a steam engine into two tanks holding 12,000 gallons, and then conducted through iron pipes to all parts of the post. Wood furnished by contract, and obtained from the valley below the post. Nine months' subsistence kept on hand; best season to supply the post, from October to April.

**Indians.** The Mojave Indians numbering about 1,500 live in this section of this territory, and are at present peaceable; they are self-supporting, except about 300 at the Colorado river Agency, about 120 miles distant, south.

# MILITARY RESERVE

## CAMP THOMAS

A.T.

September 1877.



**Buildings.** Four log buildings for enlisted men. Officers live in tents and small adobe rooms.

Hospital consists of two hospital, one wall, one pyramidal and two "A" tents.

Guard-house, log, 14'x30'.

Cavalry and quartermaster horses and mules without shelter.

**Supplies.** Subsistence from San Francisco, Cal.; by rail to Yuma, A. T., and thence by contract to post, except flour and beans; these articles come by contract from Las Cruces, N. M. Nine months' supply kept on hand. Quartermaster's stores furnished same as subsistence; harley by contract from Las Cruces, N. M.; and wood by contract, and obtained near the post. Water obtained from well and river. Best season to supply the post from September to June.

**Indians.** The San Carlos Apache, the Mohave Apache, the Tonto, the White Mountain and Chiricahua Indians, numbering some 4,000, live in this section of the Territory; they are at present peaceable. The above Indians belong to San Carlos Reservation; Agency from post about 35 miles.

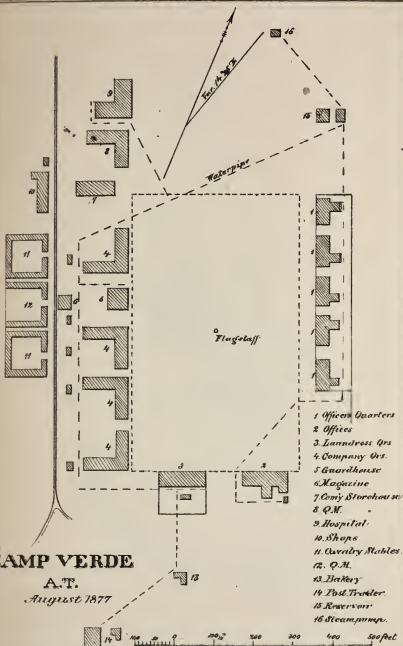
**Reservation** declared by President, May, 1877. (See General Orders No. 14, Department of Arizona, series 1877). Area, 10,487 acres, 2 rods and 18 poles.

**Description of Country, etc.** The surrounding country is hilly and mountainous, with a few small valleys. Wheat, barley, corn, etc., also all kinds of vegetables, can be raised where water can be obtained for irrigation. Mount Graham is the highest mountain in the vicinity, which is twenty miles south of post. Mount Turnbull, which ranks next in height, lies fifteen miles west. The nearest lumber fit for building purposes is twenty-five miles distant on Mount Graham, which affords from near its summit an abundance of pine. The nearest saw-mill is at Camp Grant, A. T. Cottonwood and mesquite are the only trees in vicinity of post. Cottonwood is only found along the banks of the river, and not very abundant, and is used for fuel. Grazing is good, excepting in the dryest season. Sand-stone for building purposes has been found near the post. The hot season is from May to November; the remainder of the year is very mild. The prevailing wind is from the west, which often amounts to a severe gale, but usually of limited duration, seldom lasting more than twelve hours. Average rain-fall unknown. Mean temperature in summer unknown; in winter unknown. Fever and ague prevalent during the spring and summer all along the Gila Valley. Old Camp Goodwin, seven miles west of the post, is considered the most unhealthy place in the Territory, and had to be abandoned on account of fever and ague. Settlements are confined principally to the river bottom, where water can be obtained from the river for irrigation. The nearest civil authorities are a Justice of Peace at Safford, A. T., twenty-five miles distant, and a civil Court at Tucson, A. T.

The following are the distances to some of the principal points in the Territory, viz: Globe Mining District, Pinal County, 75 miles; Silver City, New Mexico, 125 miles; Camp Apache, A. T., 75 miles.

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*Information furnished by Captain C. M. Bailey, 8th Infantry, Commanding the Post, April 1, 1877.*







**MILITARY RESERVE  
CAMP VERDE**

A. T.  
August 1877





the San Carlos, Gila and Salt rivers. Since that time no Indians have resided permanently in this vicinity. On the San Carlos Reservation are now concentrated all the different tribes or bands of Apache Indians who at one time roamed over and devastated the eastern portion of Arizona and southwestern New Mexico. No reliable information here of the number of Indians now on the San Carlos Reservation, nor of the names of the principal chiefs, or numbers in the different bands or tribes. It is understood that the system of tribal organization is not adhered to, in fact is ignored when possible. Occasionally renegades from the reservation make predatory raids on the settlements in this section, and frequently discontented Indians will leave to return to their former haunts in this vicinity and in the Tonto Basin. The troops at this post are required and have been repeatedly called upon to punish these offenders, and have been generally very successful.

Reservation declared by President, August 17, 1876. (See General Orders No. 34, Headquarters Department of Arizona, September 19, 1876). Area, 14.50 square miles.

**Description of Country, etc.** The surrounding country is hilly and mountainous. To the north and west is the Black Hill Range, running practically on a line parallel with the course of the Verde River. About twenty miles to the north-west some of the peaks of this range attain an elevation of about 6,500 feet above the sea, and seven miles to the south an equal altitude is attained by another peak of the same range known as "Squaw Peak." Observable from a distance in almost every direction, this peak serves as a land-mark. Through the Black Hill Range pass the roads from this valley to the west. One of them starts immediately from the post in direction almost due west through Copper Cañon. The other leaves the valley about four miles to the north, and crosses the "divide" by Cherry Creek. The latter route being steeper and more circuitous is little used. Running in a semi-circular direction from north-west to south-east of the post, and about twenty miles distant, are the Mogollon Mountains—a lofty, irregular and extensive range, with many spurs and ramifications. The Verde River enters the valley through a deep cañon about twenty-five miles to the north-west of the post, and flows in a general direction from west of north to south of east. It debouches from the valley about fifteen miles below the post, through a cañon formed by the convergence of a spur of the Mogollons with the Black Hills. The Verde valley is therefor about forty miles in length, and being circumscribed on each side by bare and rugged foot-hills is generally very narrow. The Rio Verde receives several tributaries in its course through the valley, among which the most important are Oak Creek, about twelve miles, and Beaver Creek, about one-half mile above, and Clear Creek, about five miles below the post. All these tributaries arise in the Mogollon range, have swift and powerful currents, and enter the Rio Verde on its eastern bank. Wherever irrigation is practicable the bottom lands of these creeks, and of the Rio Verde itself, are capable of raising produce and vegetables of various kinds, and are extensively occupied and cultivated. Irrigation, however, is, owing to the irregularity and capriciousness of the rains, absolutely indispensable. After the first rains of the season the grass becomes very abundant and is very nutritious. In fact, the chief recommendation of this section of the Territory are its unbounded capacity and adaptability for supporting by pasturage cattle and sheep, vast herds of which are scattered over the Verde and Oak Creek valleys and even to the base of the mountains. There are few trees of any size or utility in the valley. The river and creeks are fringed with cottonwood, willow and alder, which are available only as an inferior quality of fire-wood and for fences and corrals. On some of the smaller and more sheltered creeks ash, sycamore, walnut, hack-berry

# FORT WHIPPLE

A. T.





# MILITARY RESERVE

## FORT WHIPPLE

A.T.

September 1877





and inferior oak are found. All lumber for building purposes is obtained, both by the post and the settlers from the saw-mills at Prescott. On some of the western slopes of the Black Hills and on the Mogollon mountains are magnificent pine forests, interspersed with oak and ash, but the difficulty of access renders them at present unavailable. Excellent stone for building in unlimited quantity can be procured within a short distance. The warm season is from May to October, inclusive. The average rain-fall is about ten or eleven inches. Mean temperature in summer, 82°; in winter, 41°. Malarial diseases are prevalent in the spring and autumn. Mild pectoral complaints prevail in the winter. The valley of the Verde is here and there settled by farmers and herders throughout its entire length. Beaver creek is settled for about twelve miles above the post. The largest settlement is about five miles below the post on Clear Creek and its junction with the Verde. These settlements have increased and are still increasing rapidly. All the ranches and farms in the Verde valley above the post have been established since the abandonment of the Rio Verde Indian Reservation in 1875 (before alluded to). The population of the valley has more than quadrupled since 1874, principally by emigrants from the grasshopper-devastated portions of the Western States. They are, however, too nomadic in their nature to be reckoned permanent inhabitants. The nearest local civil authorities are a Justice of the Peace on Clear Creek, and civil Courts in Prescott.

The following are the distances to some of the principal points in this Territory: To Prescott, 41 miles; Camp Mojave, 206 miles; Ehrenberg, 240 miles; Fort Yuma, 266 miles; Tucson, 255 miles; Little Colorado, 96 miles.

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*Information furnished by Captain Charles Porter, 8th Infantry, Commanding Post, January 19, 1877.*

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## FORT WHIPPLE, A. T.

Established as Fort Whipple and first occupied by troops, September 14, 1864. Situated on the right bank of Granite Creek, one of the tributaries of the Rio Verde, about one mile below the town of Prescott. Latitude, 34° 29' 06'' north; Longitude, 112° 30' 30'' west. Elevation above the sea, 5,700 feet. Post office at the town of Prescott, distance about one mile. Nearest railroad station at Yuma, Cal., on the Southern Pacific Railroad, distant 225 miles. Roads good at all seasons; no heavy hills, but many short sandy deserts. Time consumed to mail transit to railroad station is about three days. Mails leave post daily, conveyed by ambulance to Prescott, thence by Concord coaches or buck-boards to railroad station. Nearest telegraph station at Headquarters Department of Arizona, immediately adjoining the post.

**Buildings.** Barracks, two frame buildings, one 140'X30', and one 110'X24', for two companies, built of pine, shingled and floored, with verandah in front ten feet wide. Barracks are divided into two squad rooms, with hallway ten feet wide between; there are two rooms on each end forming a small L, these rooms are fifteen feet square, and used as orderly, store and bath rooms.

Two kitchens and mess rooms, frame buildings, one 75'X24' and one 75'X24', each in rear of the quarters to which it belongs.

Quarters for officers, nine buildings, one  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story frame building ( $32'\times 15'$ ) with kitchen ( $22'\times 15'$ ); one pisé building, chaplain's quarters,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story ( $44'\times 35'$ ) with kitchen ( $15'\times 12'$ ); seven  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story frame buildings ( $32'\times 15'$ ) with kitchens ( $22'\times 15'$ ) each.

Hospital building adobe and pisé ( $60'\ 6''\times 44'$ ), floored and shingled; one ward ( $51'\ 6''\times 27'$ ) for twenty beds, six rooms each, fifteen feet square, used as office, dispensary, store room, steward's and nurses' rooms, isolated ward and spare room; hall across and through center of main building eight feet wide; earth closet  $10'\times 12'$ . Rear building, forty feet from main building ( $64'\times 12'$ ), used as kitchen, dining-room, laundry and bath rooms. Dead house fifty feet in rear of main building, frame,  $12'\times 8'$ . Water closet fifty feet in rear of main building, frame,  $11'\times 9'$ . A verandah ten feet wide extends around the main building, and one eight feet wide around the rear building; a covered walk leads from the main to the rear building.

Two store houses: subsistence,  $125'\times 24'$ , built of adobe, shingled and floored; quartermaster's,  $120'\times 24'$ , built of pisé, shingled and floored, twenty-one feet are partitioned off for offices of A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., and sixteen feet and six inches for post ordnance.

Quarters for twelve laundresses, twelve sets, frame buildings, floored and shingled,  $25'\times 14'$  each.

Guard-house ( $61'\times 33'$ ) stone building, floored and shingled, divided into office of the guard, guard and prison rooms, with ten cells, each  $5'\times 3'$ .

Bakery ( $40'\times 22'$ ) built of pisé, floored and shingled.

Corral and cavalry stables ( $160'\times 120'$ ) built of pine, with capacity for sheltering eighty-eight animals; five small rooms, used as saddler shop, granary, saddle room, teamster's and quartermaster sergeant's rooms. The buildings are of pine and in fair condition.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster and subsistence stores furnished from San Francisco, Cal., by rail to Yuma, thence by water to Ehrenberg, A. T., and by contract train to post. Water obtained from well at Whipple Depot, adjoining post; it is pumped by an engine to reservoir on hill, and led in pipes to all parts of the garrison. Wood is obtained by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand. Post can be supplied at all seasons.

**Indians.** The Wallapai Indians, numbering about eight hundred, live in the Wallapai Mountains, about fifty miles distant; they are off their reservation and are at present peaceable. The principal chiefs of these Indians are Sherum and Levy-Levy.

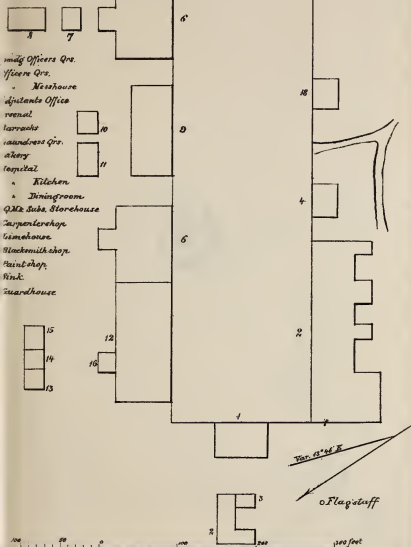
Reservation declared by the President, August 31, 1869; published in General Orders No. 61, Headquarters Department of California, dated October 5, 1869; boundaries curtailed by Act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874, and in accordance with instructions from the War Department. (See General Orders No. 34, Headquarters Department of Arizona, dated November 23, 1875). Area, 2 45-64 square miles.

**Description of Country, etc.** The post is located on a mesa in a valley through which Granite Creek runs; post surrounded by hills. The surrounding country is arable, but not cultivated, except where irrigation is practicable. The grasses are gramma and upland, and the grazing is excellent. The principal trees are cottonwood, pine, cedar, scrub-oak and juniper. There are two saw-mills about four miles from the post, where lumber can be procured to advantage. The warm season is from June 1 to August 31, inclusive. Mean temperature in summer,  $76^{\circ}$   $91'$ ; winter,  $40^{\circ}$   $94'$ . The prevailing wind is from the south-west the year

# PORT YUMA

A. T.

August 1877





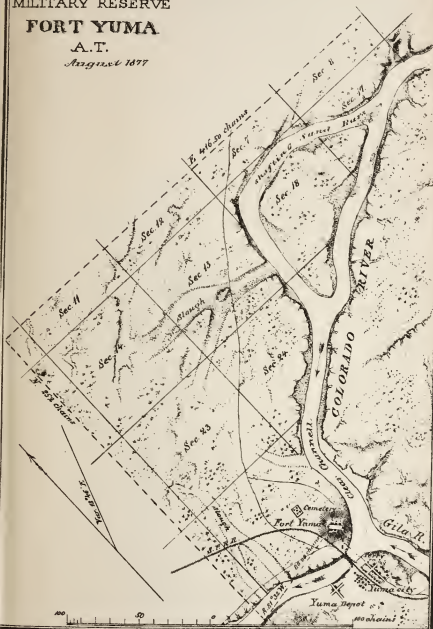


MILITARY RESERVE

# FORT YUMA

A.T.

August 1877





around. The "norther" is hardly known in this section. Malarial diseases are rare; the locality is generally healthy. The neighboring settlements are at and around Prescott; they have increased rapidly and will probably continue to do so. The nearest local civil authorities are at Prescott where United States District and Justice Courts are regularly held.

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*Information furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Wilkins, 8th Infantry, February 26, 1877.*

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## FORT YUMA, CAL.

Established as Camp Yuma, November 27, 1850, by Brevet Major S. P. Heintzelman, Captain 2nd Infantry; abandoned December, 1851. Permanently re-occupied as Fort Yuma, February 22, 1852. Situated at the confluence of the Colorado and Gila rivers; right bank of latter. Latitude,  $32^{\circ} 23' 3''$ ; Longitude,  $114^{\circ} 36' 9''$ . Elevation above the sea, 267 feet. Post office at Yuma, A. T., on opposite side of Colorado. Railroad station near the post. Daily mails east and west and north by stage and railroad. Bi-weekly mails north to Mojave and return by courier. Telegraph stations at Yuma Depôt, A. T., and railroad depôt.

**Buildings.** Commanding officer's quarters, No. 1: Heavy adobe building ( $34' \times 51'$ ) four rooms and hall, isolated, commodious, well ventilated, surrounded by verandah, single kitchen.

Officers' quarters, Nos. 2 and 3: Double house, heavy adobe walls ( $55' \times 43'$ ) six rooms, large and well ventilated, surrounded by verandah, double kitchen.

Officers' quarters, Nos. 4 and 5: Double house, heavy adobe building ( $36' \times 40'$ ) four rooms, large, well ventilated, surrounded by verandah, single kitchen very small.

Officers' quarters, No. 6 and 7: Same as Nos. 4 and 5, double kitchen.

Officers' quarters, Nos. 8 and 9: Same as Nos. 4 and 5, single kitchen.

Officers' quarters, No 10: A light adobe building ( $15' \times 50'$ ) three rooms, earth roofs, verandah, bath room.

Barracks, No. 1: Heavy adobe building ( $68' \times 80'$ ) with capacity for one hundred men, main room, dining-room, store room and first sergeant's room, ceiled and plastered, verandah, single kitchen, with small store room.

Barracks, No. 2: Same as No. 1, with cellar beneath entire main room.

Quartermaster's and subsistence store house and office adapted from set of barracks same as No. 1. Recently occupied also as store room for medical purveying depôt, now discontinued; office of post quartermaster and commissary recently completed in one corner of main room; kitchen used as paint shop.

Hospital: A heavy adobe building ( $33' \times 84'$ ), verandah. Location best in garrison, with admirable ventilation, floor and ridge, two wards, dispensary, steward's room, store room, bath room, wards 12' high; east ward  $18' \times 30'$ , area  $67\frac{1}{2}'$ , air space per bed  $810'$ ; west ward ( $30' \times 40'$ ), area  $123'$ , air space per bed  $1,600'$ ; dining-room  $14'$  high,  $20' \times 30'$ , isolated from main building.

Adjutant's office: An adobe building 20'X38', two rooms, verandah.

Officers' mess house: An adobe building 22'X32', recently converted, in connection with officer's quarters No. 10, from laundresses' quarters.

Guard-house: An adobe building 41'X23', basement partitioned into four cells (4'X8'), with rock floor, ventilation poor, general prison room above and guard room in front, sufficiently ventilated.

Arsenal: An adobe building 22'X32'.

Magazine: An underground room eight feet square, seventy-five feet from guard-house, stone walls six feet thick, dry and safe, double doors, outer one of iron, securely locked.

Engine house: An adobe building twenty-four feet square, derrick attachment for adjusting suction hose to rise and fall of water, contains good engine and pump complete.

Bakery: An adobe building 20'X38', main room and one small store room.

Shops: Carpenter, blacksmith, painter, tuner and saddler. Entire outfits for these trades are on hand at post, but there are only two shops proper—carpenter and blacksmith—an adobe building 18'X60', shops at either end with a store room between. Temporary paint shop in kitchen in rear of store house; temporary saddler's shop at corral; tinner's kit not set up for want of place.

Laundresses' quarters: There has until recently been but one such quarters proper at the post. Two buildings in rear of the commanding officer's quarters, now converted into officers' quarters No. 10 and officers' mess house, have been occupied as such, besides officers' quarters and the kitchen thereto. Four sets re-constructed from the old dépôt building between the post and the river have just been completed and are in sufficiently good repair.

Corral: There has never been a corral at the post worthy of the name. There is a building used as quarters for the employés and store room for grain. To the right, left and front of this building there is a light stockade about one hundred and fifty feet square, and on two sides pole and brush sheds afford shade for the animals.

Men's sinks: Four; one to each set of barracks, hospital, and guard-house.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are invoiced direct from the depôts at San Francisco, and delivered by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Fresh potatoes and onions are purchased and shipped by the Commissary Department from San Francisco. Proper amounts of subsistence stores are kept constantly on hand. Fresh beef and mutton is received direct from the block through contract with the Chief Commissary of the Department. Hay, barley and straw by contract through the Quartermaster's Department, Yuma Dépôt, A. T., and is obtained in the vicinity of the post. Wood is received direct at post through contract with Chief Quartermaster of the Department, and is obtained in the vicinity. Water is obtained from the Colorado by steam appliances. Two tanks, each holding 15,000 gallons, are re-filled by pumping every other day. Pipes under ground conduct water to every building in the garrison. The pipes and all the fixtures are old. Best season to supply the post—subsistence stores, October to April; quartermaster stores, regular supplies, April to October.

Indians. The Yumas are the only Indians in the vicinity. They number from 700 to 1,000. Pascual is their chief. They are at peace with the whites and with other tribes, and have been for twenty years. They have no reservation proper and no agent. They are self supporting, intelligent and virtuous. The opening of the railroad, and the encroachments which will be made upon their fields by the consequent influx of emigration, and the fidelity with which they have kept the peace,

would seem to recommend them to the support and protection of the Government as promised them in the treaty made by Major Heintzelman, in October, 1852.

Reservation declared by the President, January 22, 1867. (See General Orders No. 6, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, September 13, 1871). Area, 5,224.30 acres.

**Description of Country, etc.** The surrounding country in the immediate vicinity of the post is low and flat; then almost completely encircled, at variable distances, by a succession of mountainous spurs and ridges, at once picturesque and majestic. Commencing on the Colorado below, and extending northward, Pilot Knob is succeeded by Carga Muchacho, Pichacho, Purple Hills, Castle Dome, the Peak and Gila Ridge with Yuma Hills at the nearer end of the semi-circle. With the Gila and the Colorado mingling their murky waters through the length of this area, the adobe town of Yuma in the centre, at this season of the year, when the surrounding chapparal is clothed in the greenest foliage and redolent with the most fragrant bloom, the landscape is as beautiful and inviting as it is currently reported arid and desolate. Inside, between and beyond the hills and spurs mentioned, are barren mesas cut by arroyas which lead into the river bottoms. The soil of the bottom is sandy and is strongly impregnated with alkaline salts. Timber scarce; mesquite, palo-verde, cottonwood and willow on the flats and along the banks of the rivers. The experiment of raising vegetables for the post has been often tried and as often failed, the experiment and failure having been repeated last year. The soil of the immediate flats contains too much alkali, and further from the post there are no facilities for irrigation. The Indians plant the bottoms of sloughs and lagnnas when the waters of the spring rise subside, and produce melons, pumpkins and corn, on which, with the winter food of mesquite beans, they eke out an easy subsistence. The treacherous nature of the currents in the river render river bathing too dangerous to be made a custom. The river rises during the latter part of May, caused principally by the melting of the snow and ice in the mountains of Nevada. The hot season is from April to October, inclusive. Mean daily temperature of last summer, embracing April, May, June, July, August, September and October, 1876,  $84^{\circ} 09'$ . Mean daily temperature of last winter, embracing November and December, 1876, January, February and March, 1877,  $62^{\circ} 95'$ . Sand-storms occur frequently in April, and occasionally in May and June, usually lasting three days. As a recompense the atmosphere remains cool for three days afterward. The rain-fall for the year commencing April 1, 1876, and ending March 31, 1877, was 1.39 inches. The health of the locality is excellent. The only settlement near is Yuma, in which village the nasal civil authorities are found.

The following are the distances to some of the principal points mentioned: North—by steamer—Ehrenberg, 125 miles; Mojave, 350 miles. South—by steamer—Mouth of Colorado, 180 miles. East—by stage—Maricopa Wells, 190 miles; Tucson, 300 miles. West—by stage—San Diego, 200 miles.

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*Information furnished by Major Thomas S. Dunn, 8th Infantry, Commanding Post, under date April 8, 1877.*

## SAN DIEGO BARRACKS, CAL.

Established in 1850 or '51 as a Quartermaster's Depôt. First occupied by troops in 1855 or '56. Abandoned in 1867. Reoccupied in January, 1876. Situated on San Diego Bay and in the town of San Diego, California. Latitude  $32^{\circ} 42' 40''$  north; longitude  $117^{\circ} 09'$  west, from Greenwich. [From U. S. Coast Survey Chart.] Elevation above the sea very slight; immediately adjacent to tide water. Area of ground occupied by military, two and three-fourths acres nearly, consisting of two town blocks, each  $200' \times 300'$ ; one occupied by barracks, etc., the other as cavalry and Quartermaster's corral. Postoffice in town. Nearest Railroad station, Anaheim, California, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 114 miles north. Road to Anaheim very good, no very heavy hills; passable at all seasons, with the exception of a few weeks late in the winter and early in the Spring, when, during occasional seasons, several streams rise so as to become impassable for a short time. Time consumed in mail transit to railroad station one day and night. Mails to and from the north are daily, and are carried to Anaheim by the Coast Line Stage Company in two or four-horse wagons, arranged to carry five passengers. The Western Union and U. S. Military Telegraph lines each have an office in San Diego. Mean temperature in summer,  $70^{\circ}$ ; in winter,  $55^{\circ}$ .

**Buildings.** In barrack block. One large building ( $41' \times 101'$ ), two stories and a half high, built for depôt store-house, occupied as company quarters and kitchen. Quartermaster and Commissary store-houses and offices.

One building ( $22' \times 31'$ ), with an adjacent small building ( $12' \times 13'$ ), occupied by Ordnance Sergeant.

Guard-house,  $18' \times 24'$ .

Bakery, carpenter's and blacksmith's shops in one building,  $20' \times 78'$ .

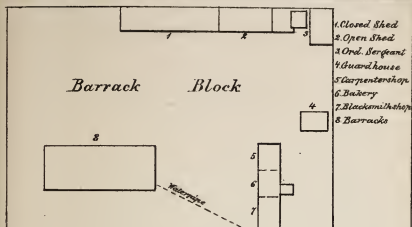
Shed ( $22' \times 90'$ ) one end of which is occupied as laundresses' quarters.

Building occupied by shops has a wood frame covered and roofed with zinc. The rest are all frame buildings, with shingle roofs.

In corral block, one cavalry shed ( $16' \times 360'$ ), occupying one long and  $60'$  of one short side of block; one stable ( $22' \times 54'$ ), with wings,  $14'$  and  $16' \times 31'$ ; one hay-house,  $20' \times 36'$ . Stable and wings are of adobe, with shingle roof. Cavalry shed is of wood, with shingle roof. Hay-house is a frame, with open board covering, and board and batten roof. The stable and all other buildings in this block are in fair condition, the cavalry shed being new.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster and subsistence supplies are furnished from depôts at San Francisco, Cal., and by ocean steamers direct to San Diego. Fuel and forage are furnished on contracts, and are obtained in the vicinity, wood being hauled a number of miles. One month's subsistence is kept on hand. The post can be supplied equally well at all seasons.

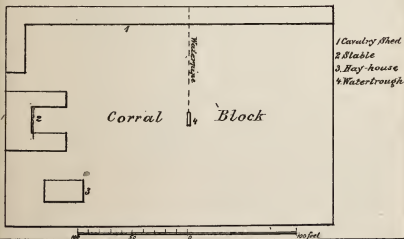
**Indians.** The Mission or San Diegano Indians live in this section. It is difficult to make any reliable estimate of their numbers, but they probably do not much exceed 1,500 souls. They do not stay together in any very large bands, but live scattered about through the valleys and settlements. This is more particularly the case near the coast. The greater part are to some extent semi-civilized. Some live principally by labor, and all by labor partly. They are all at peace.



## SAN DIEGO BARRACKS

CAL.

July 1877.







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Atlantic Street

California Street

Barrack  
Block

Arctic Street

India Street

Columbia Street

State	Street
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Union Street

Fitzh

Street

Commercial Street

Pacific Street

*From*

Street

SAN DIEGO BAY



**Reservation** deeded to the United States by Andrew B. Gray, September 12, 1850. Parcels of lands known as letters A, F and L, in block No. 31; Nos. 2 and 6, of block No. 18; and letters D, E, F, H and K, of block No. 39; as delineated and defined on the map or plan of New San Diego, projected and drawn by A. B. Gray, civil engineer.

**Description of Country, etc.** The surrounding country is hilly, and at from fifteen to twenty miles from the coast mountainous, and is interspersed with valleys more or less fertile, according to their natural supply of water. Farming is carried on principally without irrigation, but one first-class crop out of seven is considered all that can be relied upon, although the others are not often total failures. With irrigation all the valleys would be very productive, but irrigation is not easily effected. The climate is semi-tropical. The prevailing winds are from the west the year round. No malarial diseases are prevalent. This section, and particularly the country somewhat removed from the coast, is considered to be a sanitarium for persons suffering from diseases of the respiratory organs. The average yearly rain-fall is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 inches. Commands traveling in this section can not depend on finding grazing for their animals. Forage is, as a rule, not very plenty, rather high priced, and sometimes of inferior quality. The principal trees are the scrub-oak, sycamore, cotton-wood and willow, but they are not plentiful. All lumber for building is received from various points on the coast to the north. Building stone (free-stone) of excellent quality is obtained from the Coronada Islands, 25 miles south, when large enough quantities were required. None is kept in the market. The island is Mexican territory, but is owned by citizens of the United States. Adobe and red brick are the only other building materials found here. The following are the distances to the principal points of travel: To Yuma, A. T., 200 miles; there is a daily mail to and from this point which, since the completion of the railroad to Yuma, has been carried on horseback. To Julian, a mining town 60 miles north-east, a tri-weekly mail, carried in two-horse stages, arranged to carry five passengers. To San Rafael, Lower California, 108 miles south and east, tri-monthly, four-horse stages, arranged to carry five passengers. San Rafael is the headquarters of the Governor of the Northern District of Lower California. The boundary between the United States and Mexico is twelve miles south from San Diego.

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*Information furnished by Captain R. F. Bernard, 1st Cavalry, commanding San Diego Barracks, Cal., under date of May 19, 1877.*

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## WHIPPLE DEPOT, A. T.

Establishment of Whipple Depot unknown; no record on file (Fort Whipple established September 14, 1864). Situated to the west and south-west of Fort Whipple, to which post it is immediately adjacent and about three-quarters of a mile east of the town of Prescott. Latitude  $34^{\circ} 39' 6''$  north; longitude  $112^{\circ} 30' 30''$  west. Elevation above sea-level 5580 feet. Post office at town of Prescott, distant three fourths of a mile. Nearest railroad station at Maricopa Wells. Mail leaves Depot on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Mail conveyed by ambulance to Prescott, thence by Concord coaches. Nearest telegraph station at Headquarters Department of Arizona.

**Buildings** comprise those used for Headquarters Department of Arizona, quarters for staff-officers, clerks, employes, chapel, corral, store-house, engine-house, wheelwright's, blacksmith's, and saddler's shops, stabling &c., and are as follows:

One two-story pisé building (74'X51' 6") with a one-story wing (32'X17'), quarters for Department Commander.

One pisé building (85'X50') two sets officers' quarters each containing four rooms and kitchen. The kitchens are in rear and are each 25'X20'.

One frame building (60'X50').

Two sets officers' quarters, each containing two rooms and kitchens.

Four frame buildings; one set officers' quarters each (50'X35') containing four rooms and kitchen.

Five frame buildings; one set officers' quarters each (47½'X15') containing three rooms and kitchen; very poorly constructed.

One frame building (175'X30') formerly used as offices pertaining to Headquarters Department of Arizona. Poorly constructed.

One pisé building (new) used for Headquarters Department of Arizona and offices pertaining thereto. This building is 210 feet long by 36 feet wide, and contains twenty rooms, each 14 feet, 8 inches by 17 feet 6 inches, and five halls each 8 feet wide.

The chapel is a one-story pisé building (78'X39').

The corral is an enclosure (445'X270') in which are situated the wheelwright's, blacksmith's and saddler's shops, Quartermaster's store-house, Superintendent's quarters, stable and ambulance sheds.

The store-house is a frame building (210'X25') and is used as quartermaster's store-house and granary.

The wheelwright's shop is a frame building (85'X25').

The blacksmith's shop is a frame building (65'X25').

The saddler's shop is a frame building (50'X25').

The superintendent's quarters is a small one-story building, frame, (25'X20') containing two rooms and kitchen.

The Stabling &c. is composed of 600 feet of open shed, 12 feet wide, under which the horses and mules are hitched, and ambulances kept when not in use.

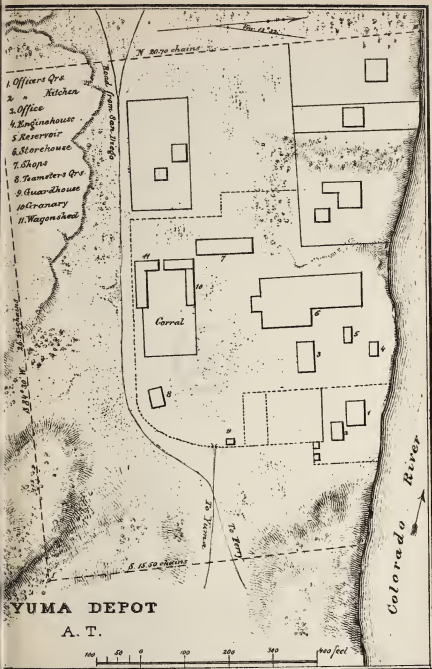
The engine-house is a one-story frame building (50'X40') containing engine and pump for supplying water for Department Headquarters, post of Fort Whipple, and Whipple Depot.

All the buildings in and about the corral are cheaply constructed, and in constant need of repairs.

Water is supplied from a well by the stationary engine to a reservoir. Pipes running under ground, lead to all the buildings at Depot and post of Fort Whipple. Wood is furnished by contract.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's stores furnished from San Francisco, Cal., via Southern P. R. R. and Colorado river to Ehrenberg, A. T., and by contractor's train thence to Depot. Depot can be supplied at all seasons.

**Indians.** The Hualpai Indians numbering about eight hundred live in the Hualpai mountains, about fifty miles distant. They are off their reservation and are at present peaceable. The names of the principal chiefs of these Indians are Sheerum and Levy-Levy.





**Reservation** declared by direction of the President of the United States, published in General Order No. 61, dated Headquarters Department of California, October 5, 1869. Boundaries curtailed in accordance with Act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874, and in accordance with instructions from the War Department, declared in General Order No. 34, dated Headquarters Department of Arizona, November 23, 1875, Area 2 45-64 square miles.

**Description of country etc.** The Depot is located on a mesa in a valley through which Granite creek runs and is surrounded by hills. The surrounding country is arable, but not productive unless irrigated. The grasses are grama and swamp and afford tolerable grazing. The principal trees are cottonwood, pine, cedar, scrub-oak, and juniper. There are two saw-mills about four miles from the Depot where good lumber can be procured. The warm season is from June 1, to August 31, incl. Mean temperature in summer, 76° 91'; winter 40° 94'. Winters are generally mild, the prevailing wind is from the south-west the year round. The "Norther" is hardly known in this section. The average yearly rain-fall is 11 inches. Malarial diseases occur but rarely, the locality being generally healthy. The neighbouring settlements are at and around Prescott; they have increased rapidly and will probably continue to do so. The nearest local civil authorities are at Prescott, where United States District and Justice's courts are regularly held.

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*Information furnished by Captain John Simpson, A. Q. M., March 10, 1877.*

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## YUMA DEPOT, A. T.

**Established** (date not known). Situated on the left bank of the Colorado river one-half of a mile distant below its confluence with the Gila river. Latitude 32° 32'; longitude 114° 0' 36''. Post office in Yuma City, the nearest town  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile distant. Railroad station at Yuma City. Mails daily from San Francisco. On Monday, Thursday, and Saturday mails arrive from Tucson and four other places in the interior, and leave for these places on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday; distance to Tucson 275 miles. The terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad is now, April 1879, at Maricopa Wells, A. T. The U. S. Military Telegraph has an office at this place.

**Buildings.** Quarters for the officers in charge, one building, (45'X32') built of adobe, (walls 3' thick,) shingle roof, in good condition; kitchen (30'X16') built of adobe (walls 3' thick) shingle roof, in good condition. The walls of these buildings are protected by a shingle shed.

Quarters for the teamsters, one adobe house, 13' high, dirt roof, (13'X25' inside measurement; walls 18 inches thick) and are protected all around by a dirt shed.

Guard-house. One adobe house (12' 4"X18' 4"), shingle roof, wall protected all around by a shingle shed.

Office. One adobe building (26'X81') dirt and shingle roof (walls 22 inches thick) divided into three rooms, walls protected all around by a shingle shed.



**Store-houses.** One adobe building (121'X103') divided into three rooms, (two 31'X121', the other 41'X121'); separate shingle roof over each. Attached thereto a latticed building (76'X109') shingle roof, used for receiving and shipping purposes.

**Shops.** One adobe building (32'X120, walls 18 inches thick) shingle roof divided into three rooms:

For blacksmith's shop (55'X28').

For carpenter's shop (40'X28').

For saddler's shop (18'X28' inside measurement; partition walls 15 inches thick).

**Engine house.** One adobe building (21'X44') with stone foundation 2' thick; built up 4' in front and 8' in rear; (walls 18" thick), contains a good engine and pump complete which supplies water in abundance for the entire Depot reservoir. One stone-tank (12'X24' inside measurement) 10' high, shingle roof, walls 4' thick.

**Corral.** Built of adobe (246' long on the north side, 216' on the east side; walls 12' high and 18" thick) contains "harness and grain-room" (19'X106'). Attached to corral on the entire "west" and "south" outside is a shingle shed (18' deep), used for storing lumber, wagons &c.

**Supplies.** Fuel and forage are supplied by contract and obtained in the vicinity; all other quartermaster's stores are furnished from Depot at San Francisco, Cal., by rail. Subsistence stores are supplied by the post commissary at Fort Yuma, Cal., whenever required. Water is supplied, from the Colorado river by means of a stationary steam-engine which pumps it into the reservoir, and thence it is conducted by pipes running underground into every part of the Depot.

**Indians.** The nearest Indians are a band of Yumas numbering about 200, under a chief named Pasqual; their disposition is friendly.

**Reservation** declared by the President January 22, 1867.

**Description of country etc.** The surrounding country in the immediate vicinity is low and flat, soil sandy and full of alkali; no timber for building purposes. Mesquite and cottonwood along the banks of the Colorado river is in sufficient quantities to meet for the present all demands for fuel. Few vegetables can be raised, none without irrigation. Potatoes and onions are all purchased in San Francisco, Cal., Grain and hay are raised in the vicinity by means of irrigation and in sufficient quantities for the present demand. The rain-fall for the year is about 2 inches. The climate is exceedingly hot in summer. The warm weather is from April to October, the thermometer standing during this time often for weeks at 115° in the shade. Winters are mild. Yuma is an incorporated town; it is the seat of the county government of Yuma county with city and county officials and is also the residence of the United States District Judge. The following are the distances to some of the principal points of travel in this territory, viz.: To Tucson, 275 miles; Camp Lowell, 281 miles; Camp Bowie, 380 miles; Camp McDowell, 222 miles; Camp Grant, 391 miles; Camp Thomas, 428 miles; Camp Apache, 491 miles; Prescott, 262 miles,

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*Information furnished by Captain George W. Bradley A. Q. M. in charge of Yuma Depot, February 12, 1877.*

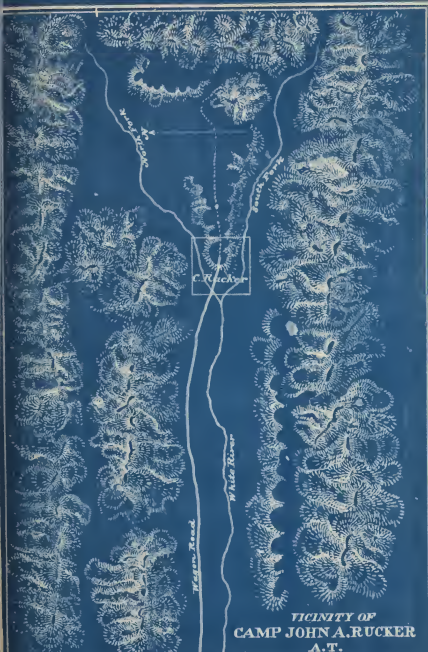
# CAMP JOHN A. RUCKER, AT.

Reference.

1. Officer's Quarters
2. Hospital
3. Store Houses
4. Laundresses
5. Company Quarters
6. Company's Kitchen
7. Guard House
8. Bakery
9. Blacksmith Shop
10. Corral
11. Trader







VICINITY OF  
CAMP JOHN A. RUCKER  
A.T.



## CAMP JOHN A. RUCKER, A. T.

Established under the name of Camp Supply, in April 1878, by Company C, 6th Cavalry, in White River Cañon, Chiricahua Mountains, about five miles east of the entrance to the Cañon creek. Latitude  $31^{\circ} 45'$  North; longitude  $109^{\circ} 15'$  West. Elevation above the sea about 5000 feet. Nearest railroad station, Maricopaville, A. T., distant from the post 230 miles. Roads good all seasons. Time consumed in mail transit to Yuma five days. Mail leaves post twice a week. Mail conveyed by horseback to Fort Bowie, forty miles. No post office at post. Nearest telegraph station Fort Bowie; distance can be traveled on horseback in seven hours.

**Buildings.** The company is quartered in common tents, and officers are quartered in hospital and wall-tents.

Hospital consists of one log building for storage purposes ( $14' \times 16'$ ), covered with canvas, and three hospital tents used for dispensary, ward and kitchen.

Commissary store-house ( $23' \times 39'$ ), consists of a stockade covered with canvas, with cellar alongside and has a capacity for supplies for one company for one year.

Quartermaster's store-house ( $22' \times 38'$ ), divided into two rooms, one used as office ( $10' \times 12'$ ), the other for storage purposes. A stockade covered with canvas.

Grain-house ( $14' \times 39'$ ), stockade covered with canvas.

Laundresses quartered in wall and common tents.

Gnard-house. Consists of log building, one room ( $12' \times 12'$ ) covered with log and earth roof.

Bakery. One room ( $14' \times 14'$ ), log building with earth roof.

Blacksmith-shop. Stockade with earth roof ( $15' \times 25'$ ).

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from Yuma Depot, A. T., by contract train. Water of an excellent quality, obtained from spring within the garrison. Wood furnished by contract, and obtained near the post. Six months' subsistence stores kept on hand. Best time to supply the post between June and December.

**Indians.** The nearest Indians are those located on the San Carlos Reservation, distant about 100 miles. They are at present peaceable.

**Reservation,** one square mile, reserved in Special Orders No. 51, Headquarters Department of Arizona, August 14, 1878.—Not declared by the President.

**Description of country, etc.** The surrounding country is very mountainous; soil rocky, not arable; some indications of gold have been found in the bed of White River; the nearest silver mines are at Swisshelm Mountain, twelve miles distant. Pine timber in considerable quantity is found around the post. About 25 miles distant to the north is the Pinery; pine timber is there found in abundance, and a saw-mill is being constructed. No vegetables are raised at the post, it is not practicable. The climate is mild; mean temperature in summer  $80^{\circ}$ , in winter  $50^{\circ}$ . The grasses are gramma and upland, and afford good grazing. Warm season from May to September inclusive, winter for the most part mild but at times quite severe. The prevailing wind is from the south-west; the "norther" occurs quite frequently

in the spring, and prevails for several days at a time. Average rain-fall 20 inches. Occasional cases of malaria in summer but the post is generally very healthy. Nearest local civil authorities are at Tucson, A. T. Following are some of the principal points of travel with distances: Fort Bowie, 40 miles; Fort Grant, 100 miles; Tucson, 150 miles; Yuma, 398 miles.

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*Information furnished by 2nd Lieutenant George R. Smith, 12th Infantry, A. A. Q. M., May 6, 1879.*

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## CAMP HUACHUCA, A. T.

Established March 1877. Situated on the north-west side of the Huachuca Mountains about eight miles south of Old Fort Wallen, and about twenty miles north of the Sonora line. Latitude  $31^{\circ} 12'$  North; longitude  $33^{\circ} 49'$  West. Altitude about 5306 feet. Post office at Tucson, A. T.

**Buildings.** The officer's live in framed hospital tents. Two adohé houses are in course of construction, being built at the personal expense of the officers measurably.

The enlisted men's quarters consist of framed "A" tents, floored and raised by being boarded up all around to the height of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. (Two men to a tent.)

The kitchen and mess-hall is a stockade building, roofed with canvas ( $45' \times 20'$ ).

The enlisted men have a stockade building ( $40' \times 20'$ ) with mud roof, used as a reading-room, place of recreation, and theatre.

The post hospital consists of four hospital tents, framed and floored, two tents constituting one ward, and two for dispensary, store-house and office. Wall tents are used for kitchen and mess-hall.

The Adjutant's office ( $35' \times 18'$ ) is a stockade building with flat mud-roof covered with canvas raised, and consists of two rooms.

The post bakery ( $36' \times 20'$ ) is a substantial frame building, with shingle roof and has two adobé ovens, with a capacity of baking 250 rations bread per day.

The guard-house ( $30' \times 15'$ ) is a stockade building with mud roof.

The offices of the Post Quartermaster and A. A. C. S. are in the same building with the office of the Post Adjutant.

The quartermaster's store-house ( $60' \times 20'$ ); the commissary store-house ( $60' \times 20'$ ) in one stockade building with flat mud roof, and elevated shingle roof, divided by stockade partition,  $120' \times 20'$ .

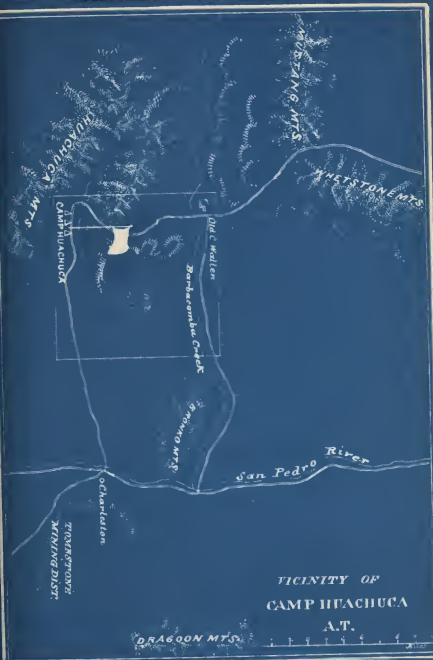
There is a cellar ( $14' \times 14'$ ) for the storage of Pork and Bacon and also a hacon-bin made in accordance with instructions from the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Arizona.

Granary ( $30' \times 20'$ ). Frame building, shingle roof.









VICINITY OF  
CAMP HUACHUCA  
A.T.



The animals of the quartermaster's department are kept tied, while in garrison, to a hay crib near the post guard-house.

The cavalry horses are stabled in a stockade shed with mud roof (160'X24').

There is a stockade building with mud roof (45'X20') used as a carpenter's and wheelwright's shop.

All of the buildings above enumerated were built by the labor of troops, and are very well adapted for temporary purposes.

**Supplies.** Six months' subsistence always kept on hand, obtained direct from San Francisco. Flour is purchased by contract, delivered at the station. The beef issued to the troops, is usually of excellent quality, and is butchered and delivered every day by the contractor. Water is obtained from a creek running through the camp, and is of excellent quality. From October until May there is an abundant supply, but it is scarce in the immediate vicinity of the camp from May until October, when the supply is supplemented by numerous springs in the neighborhood. Wood is supplied by contract. Scrub-oak exists in abundance.

**Indians.** There are no Indians within about one hundred miles of the post. No depredations have been committed by Indians within forty miles of the post since its establishment.

**Reservation.** Area eighty-one square miles. Orders No. 91, Camp Detachment Sixth Cavalry, Huachuca Mountains, A. T., December 21, 1877.

**Description of country, etc.** Mountainous with fertile valleys. Mountains covered with small pine timber. A Government saw mill is in operation about three miles from camp. It has been running about ten months, during which time considerable lumber has been gotten out for the use of this post, as well as for Forts Lowell, Bowie and Grant, but the supply of suitable trees in the vicinity of the saw mill is now becoming exhausted. Corn, barley, wheat and other cereals, and all kinds of vegetables, can be raised wherever water can be procured for irrigation. The raising of vegetables is made difficult owing to the depredations of multitudinous insects, bugs, etc. The grass in the vicinity of the post, except after rains, is sparse and of poor quality. Within a radius of thirty miles there is frequently to be found excellent pasturage for large herds of stock. Climate temperate. (No meteorological observations have been taken at the post). From October until May cool weather prevails, with cold nights. Summer rains commence toward the end of June and last until the end of August. The general characteristic of the climate is healthy and delightful. The nearest local civil authorities are at Charleston, on the San Pedro, twelve miles distant. There is no public conveyance from this post to Tucson. Mail couriers are dispatched twice a week and carry the mail to and from Tucson on horseback. Roads are very good natural roads.

The following are the distances to the principal points in the Territory: Tucson, 69 miles; Yuma, 343 miles; Fort Bowie, 125 miles; and Fort Grant, 112 miles.

In conclusion, the site is everything that could be desired for a permanent military post, and it is, in every respect, by far the most desirable point for one in all Southern Arizona.

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*Information furnished by First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester, 6th Cavalry, May 24, 1879.*

















## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

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The Department of the Columbia, embracing the State of Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, was established by General Orders, No. 118, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, dated June 27, 1865, and Brigadier-General *George Wright*, was assigned to the command thereof. Brigadier-General Wright never assumed command of the Department, he having been drowned July 30, 1865, while en route to Portland, Oregon, by the sinking of the steamer "Brother Jonathan". August 8, 1865, Colonel *George B. Currey*, 1st Oregon Infantry, assumed command of the Department per General Orders No. 1, dated Headquarters Department of the Columbia, August 8, 1865. Colonel Currey continued in command until November 20, 1865, when he was relieved by orders from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, and Lieutenant-Colonel *John M. Drake*, 1st Oregon Infantry, succeeded to the command, as per General Orders Nos. 15 and 16, Headquarters Department of the Columbia. November 20, 1865, Lieutenant-Colonel Drake was relieved from the command by Colonel *Charles S. Lovell*, 14th Infantry, December 1, 1865, as per General Orders No. 18, Department of the Columbia, of 1865, in pursuance of Special Orders No. 28, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, November 13, 1865. Colonel Lovell was relieved on the 24th of February 1866, by Major-General *Frederick Steele*, U. S. Volunteers, pursuant to General Orders No. 4, Department of the Columbia, February 24, 1866, and General Orders No. 143, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, October 7, 1865. Major-General Steele commanded the Department from February 24, 1866, to November 23, 1867, when he relinquished the command to Brigadier and Bvt. Major-General *Lovell H. Rosseau*, in pursuance to Special Orders No. 219, series of 1867, from Headquarters of the Army, and General Orders No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Columbia, dated November 23, 1867. Brigadier-General Rosseau was relieved in command on the 2nd of April, 1868, by Bvt. Major-General *George Crook*, Lieutenant-Colonel 23rd Infantry, in pursuance of telegraphic instructions of same date from Military Division of the Pacific. Bvt. Major-General George Crook commanded until the 8th of August 1870, when he was relieved by Bvt. Major-General *Edward R. S. Canby*, who assumed the command of the Department in pursuance of General Orders No. 41, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1870, and General Orders, No. 19, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, August 8, 1870, and continued in command from this date until the 11th of April, 1873, when he was killed by Modoc Indians while holding a conference

with them in the vicinity of the lava-beds, Oregon. On the 29th of April, 1873, Colonel *Jeff. C. Davis*, of the 23rd Infantry, assumed command of the Department pursuant to General Orders No. 59, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, April 14, 1873, and General Orders No. 9, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, dated April 29, 1873. On the 1st of July, 1870, the Department of Alaska was discontinued and the territory was attached to the Department of the Columbia, as per General Orders No. 41, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, April 15, 1870. Colonel Davis was relieved on the 1st of September, 1874, by Brigadier-General *O. O. Howard*, who assumed command pursuant to Special Orders No. 24, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1874, General Orders No. 19, of September 1, 1874, from Headquarters Department of the Columbia, and General Orders No. 76, Adjutant General's Office, 1874. Brigadier-General Howard still continues in command. The Headquarters of the Department of the Columbia were established at Fort Vancouver, W. T., but on January 31, 1867, Headquarters were removed to Portland, Oregon, by General Orders No. 29, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, series of 1866, and General Orders No. 3, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, January 31, 1867. July 1, 1878, Headquarters were removed to Vancouver Barracks, W. T. The post of Fort Hall, Idaho, was transferred from the Department of the Columbia to the Department of California by General Orders No. 56, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, dated June 26, 1872, and to the Department of the Platte June 22, 1875, by General Orders No. 65, Adjutant General's Office, 1875.

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## POSTS.

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### CAMP HARNEY, OREGON.

Established in August, 1867, by troops of the 1st U. S. Cavalry and 23rd Infantry under General George Crook. Latitude 40° 30' north; longitude 41° 27' west. Elevation above the sea 4850 feet. Magnetic variation 19° 23' east. Situated on the right bank of Rattlesnake creek two miles above its sink in a deep cañon completely surrounded with rough hills, except towards the south where the cañon opens into a large level tract of country known on the maps of Oregon as the Big Meadows or Harney valley. This tract of country is about 50 miles long and 30 wide, and is sparsely settled by cattle-raisers. Nearest railroad station at Winnemucca, Nev., on the Central Pacific Railroad, S. S. E. from post 260 miles. Road good in summer, 15 miles over mountains but is passable for vehicles at all seasons. No very heavy hills on remainder of the road but some

mud in the months of April and May; very good at all other times. The Eastern and San Francisco mail was formerly and is now carried in two-horse wagons to Camp McDermitt, Nev., distant 180 miles thence on the Winnemucca and Boise stage line (four and six horses) 80 miles to Winnemucca, Nev. The time occupied in transporting the mail to the railroad by this route is five days. This mail-route was discontinued for a time in June, 1876, and the mail was then carried via Baker City, Oregon, to Boise City, I. T., distant 293 miles, thence the San Francisco mail was carried to Winnemucca, Nev., and the eastern mail to Kelton, Utah, the former place distant from Boise City 260 miles, the latter 240 miles. The time consumed in transporting the eastern mail to the railroad by this last route is ten days, the San Francisco mail eight days. Besides these two mail-routes there is another to Portland, via Dalles, Oregon; this is the military mail and is transported in the summer time from this post to the Post office in Canyon City in "two-horse" wagons, and thence to the Dalles in two or four-horse vehicles. During the winter the road to Canyon City is impassable for wheeled vehicles on account of the deep snow; in the spring it is impassable on account of mud and water. The distance from this post to the Dalles, Oregon, is 260 miles. From the Dalles to Portland, the mail is carried by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company distant 112 miles. The military mail is carried to Canyon City by contract, the contractor also carries the United States Mail of the post and neighboring country. Mail leaves post on Tuesdays and Fridays. Nearest telegraph station at Baker City, Oregon, 100 miles N. E. of the post by mountain-road; can be accomplished by rider in two days. Mean temperature in summer 64.66°, in winter 25.58°. Post office at Canyon City, Oregon, distant 73 miles.

**Buildings.** Barracks, three log buildings (30'X100') for three companies, two of Cavalry and one of Infantry.

Quarters for commanding officer, log building (32'X42'); line officers, three log and two frame buildings, (35'X48').

Hospital. Built in 1867, new ward built in 1875, one ward for 12 beds.

Two store-houses. Commissary 30'X100', quartermaster's 30'X30'.

Forage-house, frame resting on stone-piers, built in 1874 (32'X100').

Ordnance (15'X18').

Married men and laundresses six sets of log quarters (16'X24').

Guard-house (32'X42').

Headquarters building (32'X43').

Two stables, frame buildings, (each 30'X190'), with capacity for sheltering 75 horses each.

Quartermaster's corral inclosed by stockade (about 300'X150').

Saw-mill for sawing fire-wood, eight-horse power.

All these buildings with the few exceptions above mentioned and the new ward of the hospital are built of logs, and with the exception of the barracks, the laundresses' quarters, the stables, and guard-house are one story and one-half high. The excepted buildings are one story high. These buildings all have shingle roofs. All of the frame buildings rest on stone foundations.

Besides the buildings mentioned above are the shops for civilian employes in the Quartermaster's Department.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and Subsistence stores are furnished from depots at San Francisco, Cal., via Winnemucca by rail, thence by wagon via McDermitt or from Portland, Oregon, by water to the Dalles, Oregon, and by wagon contract from thence to the post. Grain is obtained from the Jonday valley, distant 75 miles. Water was formerly obtained from Rattle-snake creek, but

as that water becomes very low and impure in summer, 1st Lieutenant Geo. R. Bacon, 1st Cavalry, A. A. Q. M., in 1875 dug out and improved a large spring within the limits of the post, and from this spring a plentiful supply of delicious water is obtained at all seasons of the year. Wood and hay are furnished by contract and an excellent quality of each is obtained within a short distance of the post. Six months' subsistence stores kept on hand; best and only season to supply the post by the route now used from July 1st to November 15th, and in some years to December 1st.

**Indians.** The Pinte Indians numbering about 800 live in this section and at the Malheur Indian Agency, 55 miles east of the post. They are at present peaceable. Until Indian hostilities of 1878 about 750 of these Indians were at the Malheur Agency in the winter. In the summer many of them live in the mountains and subsist on game. The principal chiefs of these Indians are Winnemucca, Ocheho; Egan and Oits having been killed in 1878.

**Reservation** declared by the President of the United States December 5, 1872, published in General Order No. 25, Department of the Columbia, December 26, 1872. Area 640 acres. The President declared at the same time a separate hay and wood reservation both within a short distance of the post.

**Description of Country etc.** The surrounding country is very mountainous and rugged, and although the soil is in some few places very fertile, it is impossible to raise any vegetables on account of the severe frosts which are of frequent occurrence in the early summer. Ice has been known to form in the post in August. Stein's Mountain, the highest peak in this section, is seventy-five miles south of the post. Twenty-five miles south of the post is the large body of water known as Malheur Lake and connected with it by large swamps to the south west is Harney Lake. These lakes are the resorts of immense flocks of water-fowl of various kinds, in the summer and fall. The soil of the valley is in some places good and well adapted to raising grain were it not for the heavy frosts. The grass is very good furnishing excellent grazing in the spring and summer. The wild hay growing in the vicinity is of an exceedingly fine quality, and very abundant. The principal trees are the Pitch Pine, Red and White Fir, Juniper, Aspen and Cottonwood. Along the creeks Willow grows very abundantly, and in the mountains Mountain Mahogany is found in considerable quantities. The Pitch Pine is however by far more numerous than any other tree, the mountains for several miles north of the post being heavily timbered with it. There is a saw-mill 12 miles north-east of the post where lumber can be procured to advantage. Excellent stone for building purposes can be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the post; it is of volcanic origin and can be easily shaped when first quarried, but becomes very hard on exposure. The warm season is from June to October, the winters are sometimes very severe, the thermometer indicating 20° below zero. The prevailing wind at all seasons of the year is from the south, and is called throughout this part of the state the Chinook wind. The locality is exceedingly healthy, no diseases of any kind being prevalent. Average rain fall, 8.63. The nearest town is Canyon City; there is no probability that it will ever grow to any size. The nearest local authorities are a Justice of the Peace at Sago Hen Springs, 27 miles distant, and a Civil Court at Canyon City.

The following are the distances to the principal points of travel in this state, viz: To the Dalles, Oregon, 260 miles; to Portland, Oregon, 372 miles; to Baker City Oregon, 100 miles; to Fort McDermit, Nevada, 180 miles.

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*Information furnished by Major Jno. Green, 1st Cav., Commanding Post, Jan. 25, 1877.*

- 1 Officers Quarte.
- 2 Adjutants Office
- 3 Guardhouse
- 4 Company Qrt.
- 5 Cavalry Stables
- 6 Grainhouse
- 7 Q. M. Stores
- 8 C. S. Stores
9. Sutler
- 10 Icehouse
11. Hospital
- 12 Q. M. Corral
13. Laundress Qtr.
14. Carpenters shop.
- 15 Bakery
- 16 Haycorral
- 17 Sawmill
18. Blacksmith
19. Flagstaff
20. Stable
21. Suttlers Res.
22. Butcher.

## CAMP HARNEY

OGN.

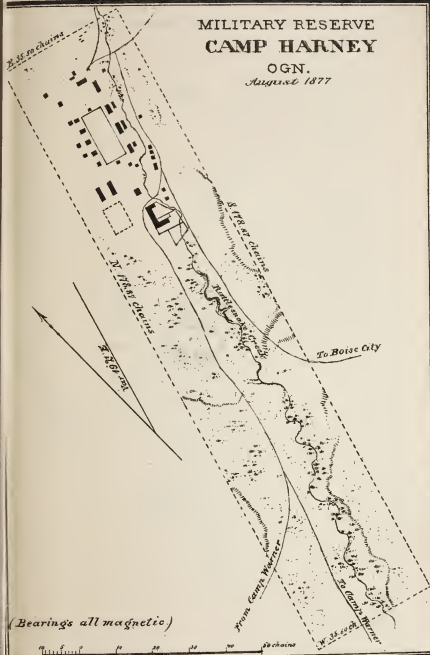
August 1877.





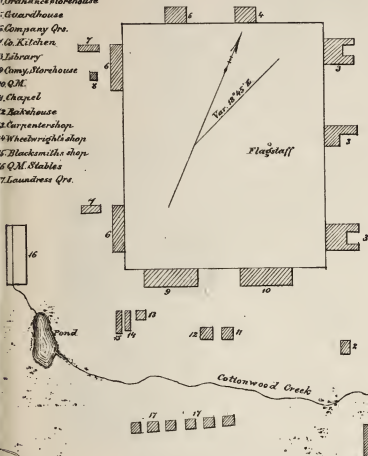
# MILITARY RESERVE CAMP HARNEY

OGN.  
August 1877





- Hospital
- 1. Q.M. Office
- 2. Officers Qrs.
- 3. Ordnance Storehouse
- 4. Guardhouse
- 5. Company Qrs.
- 6. Kitchen
- 7. Library
- 8. Comy. Storehouse
- 9. Q.M.
- 10. Chapel
- 11. Bakehouse
- 12. Carpenters shop
- 13. Wheelwright's shop
- 14. Blacksmith's shop
- 15. Q.M. Stables
- 16. Laundry Qrs.



# FORT BOISE

I. T.

400 300 200 100 0 400 feet



T. 4 N. R. 2 E. Boice Meridian

S. 70° W. 117.5 chains

N. 70° W. 117.5 chains

MILITARY RESERVE  
FORT BOISE

I. T.

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400 chains

Road to Idaho City

Iverson Creek

Fort Boise



## FORT BOISE, I. T.

**Established** June 28, 1863. Located in the Boise valley, about one-half of a mile from Boise City, bounded on the north and east by the Boise range of mountains, and on the south and west by the Boise river. Latitude  $43^{\circ} 47'$ ; longitude  $116^{\circ}$ ; altitude 2812 feet. Mean temperature in 1876,  $52.58^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, summer and winter; extremes—summer  $106^{\circ}$ , winter  $2^{\circ}$ . Moisture  $11''$ — $12''$ . Post office at Boise City, being the nearest settlement; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express have an office at Boise City, from which stages for Umatilla, Oregon; Kelton, Utah; Winnemucca, Nevada; Idaho and Silver Cities and other points leave daily. Nearest railroad station is Kelton, Utah, distance 250 miles; time about three days. Mails leave daily for Oregon, California, and the eastern states. Roads are good nearly all the year and supplies can be forwarded from Umatilla, Oregon, for about nine months in the year. Telegraph station is at Boise City.

**Buildings.** Four sets of quarters for 200 men, built of stone, shingled roofs, each 87' long, 27' wide, with side-walls 10' high.

Officers' quarters. Three in number, one  $45' \times 32'$ , with wing running back  $16' \times 24'$ ; two buildings  $(51' \times 32'$  each), with wings  $14' \times 32'$ , divided into four sets of quarters, built of stone, shingled roofs; these as well as the company quarters are in fair condition.

Quartermaster's store-house and office.  $(30' \times 100'$ , 12' high), shingled roofs, capacity for twelve months' supplies for two companies.

Commissary store-house  $(30' \times 100'$ , 12' high), capacity for one year's supplies for two companies, built of stone, shingled roof.

Hospital. Built of stone, shingled roof  $(32' \times 56'$ , 10' high), containing one ward, capacity for eight beds; a dispensary and store-room, with a wing in rear  $(18' \times 40')$  in a line with north end of building, in which are the steward's room, dining-room, and kitchen. The building is divided in the centre by a hall, 6' wide and running from front to rear. The internal arrangements are excellent, and in every way calculated to promote the comfort of the sick.

Laundresses' quarters. Six in number, built of logs, shingled roofs; one apartment  $15' \times 12'$  each. Only two of these buildings are in fair condition.

Guard-house. Built of stone  $(30' \times 40'$ , 10' high). Three apartments—one for the use of the guard and two for prisoners; in good and secure condition.

Magazine. Frame building  $(30' \times 40'$ , 10' high), in fair condition, shingled roof and properly secured against accidents.

Stables. Used for shelter of the public animals, quartermaster's department, capacity for storing an annual supply of grain for the animals. A large corral, built of logs, is attached to the rear, and also a fenced corral, for the storage of hay and straw, opposite the stables.

Chapel  $(25' \times 20')$  built of logs, shingled roof. Service once a week.

Post bake-house  $(15' \times 20')$  built of logs, shingled roof.

Carpenter and blacksmith shops. Carpenter shop a frame building  $50' \times 25'$ ; blacksmith shop a log building  $50' \times 20'$ .

The post library contains about 1500 volumes, consisting of histories, novels, &c., works of standard character.



**Supplies.** The nearest quartermaster's and subsistence supply depot is at Fort Vancouver, W. T., distant 468 miles; the route of supply is partly by "river" and partly by wagon-road, and supplies can be transported, except in winters of unusual severity, at all seasons of the year. Stores are transported by contract from the Umatilla at an average rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound gold coin. Grain, hay, straw, and wood are obtained in this vicinity by contract and at reasonable rates. Flour is also procured here at about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, delivered, and is of good quality. All other subsistence stores are forwarded from Portland, Oregon. Twelve months supplies are usually furnished at the post. Water is supplied from a running creek, and a well within the limits of the garrison, of good quality. Wood is furnished by contract.

**Indians.** The nearest Indians are at present on the Weiser river and consist of Shoshones or Snakes under a chief named "Eagle Eye;" they number about 50 and are peaceable. Other Indian bands, all peaceable at present, are at or near Fort Hall and number as follows, viz.:

Shoshones—Bruneaus-Bannacks.....	256
Weiser Shoshones.....	68
Western Shoshones.....	200
Bannacks .....	520
Total.....	1044

**Reservation** was declared by the President, April 9, 1873 (see General Orders No. 10, Department of the Columbia, 1873), containing an area of 638 acres. A "hay reserve," declared by the President September 18, 1874 (see General Orders No. 26, Department of the Columbia, 1874), located two miles (by line of survey) W. N. W. of post, containing an area of 587.55 acres, supplies the post with good hay. Besides these there is a timber reserve of 808 acres in the mountains 6 miles from the post, and a wood reserve consisting of an Island in the river, one mile distant from the post. (No record at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California of these last two reservations having been declared by the President.)

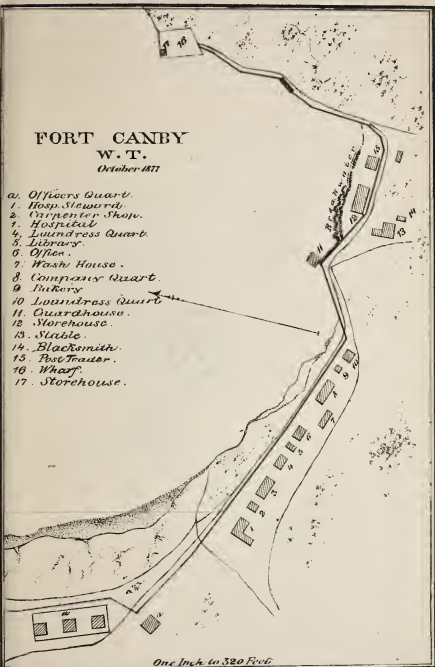
**Description of country, etc.** Boise valley in which the post is situated extends along the river of the same name beginning a few miles above the post to its confluence with the Snake river, fifty miles below. This valley is of irregular width and varied in feature, broken and hilly as it rises on the north and east toward the Boise mountains adjacent to the garrison, and affords in spring-time a short nutritious grass, upon which the public animals of the post are sent to graze. To the south and west, the valley is bounded by arid table lands of sage-brush rising west of the river, to the foot-hills of the Owyhee mountains. The soil contiguous to the river and minor streams owing to the irrigation thereby afforded is highly arable and for the most part located by settlers, and under cultivation. Wheat, barley, oats, corn, summer-vegetables and fruits of a superior kind, are raised in large quantities. The soil being generally a sandy loam with a surface of decayed vegetable matter, particularly in the low bottoms, renders the land not only easy of cultivation but also capable of producing the cereals and vegetables in great perfection. Timber of the Pine and Fir varieties abounds in plenty on the mountain-ranges, also red and white cotton-wood on the margin of the river. The river can be forded only during the fall months. The spring freshets from the melting snow of the mountains keep the

# FORT CANBY

W. T.

October 1877

- a. Officers Quart.
- 1. Hosp. Steward.
- 2. Carpenter Shop.
- 1. Hospital
- 4. Loundress Quart.
- 5. Library.
- 6. Office.
- 7. Wash House.
- 8. Company Quart.
- 9. Bakery
- 10 Loundress Quart
- 11. Guardhouse.
- 12. Storehouse.
- 13. Stable.
- 14. Blacksmith.
- 15. Post Trader.
- 16. Wharf.
- 17. Storehouse.



One Inch to 320 Feet



# CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT W. T.



(From Township Plat and Off. Map)



river full till September. The climate is dry and on the average mild. The winters are at times severe. The summer months are warm. Extremes of temperature in 1876, 106° and 2°; health of locality, excellent, except among children. Scarlatina appears here frequently and is very often fatal. Adults, however, as a general rule enjoy good health. Settlements: Boise City one-half mile, and ranches from same distance to five miles of the post. The population of the town and valley is about 1500.

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*Furnished by Captain P. Collins, 21st Infantry, commanding the post, January 20, 1877, and corrected from later data at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California.*

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## FORT CANBY, W. T.

Established and first occupied April 5, 1864, and known as Fort Cape Disappointment until it was changed by General Orders No. 5, of 1875, A. G. O., to Fort Canby, in honor of Brigadier and Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army. The post is situated in Pacific County, Washington Territory, on the right bank of the Columbia River and at its mouth, and on the south-west side of Baker's Bay. Latitude, 46° 16' 33" north. Longitude, 47° 02' 13" west of Washington. Elevation of West Battery above the sea, 186'; of Middle Battery, 231'; of East Battery, 169'. The area of the reservation embraces all the land on Cape Disappointment lying south of an east and west sub-divisional line (General Land Office Survey), which line lies twenty chains south of the Township line, between Townships Nos. 9 and 10 North, Range No. 11, West, Willamette Meridian, containing 588.2 acres, more or less. The Lighthouse Reservation (embraced within these limits) set apart by the President, December 27, 1859, includes the whole of lot No. 4, Section 9, of Township No. 9, and contains 48 acres. The plat of the reservation shows that all of the batteries are within the Lighthouse Reservation. The nearest Post office is at Unity, Washington Territory, but it is of no use to the post, the mail for which is brought from Astoria, Oregon, distant some fourteen miles up and across the river. Communication is had with Astoria, Oregon, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, by a small steam tug, bringing mails and supplies. Astoria is the nearest telegraph station, and at Astoria steamers leave daily for Portland, Oregon, and weekly for San Francisco, California. Unity lies to the east of north, over two miles by water and about three miles by land. For about one-half the distance by the land route there is a very fair road, and the remainder of the distance is by a very fair trail. These remarks apply more particularly to the summer season; in the winter, the road portion is in places almost impassable. The mean temperature in the summer of 1877 was 59.68°; in the preceding winter, 43.99°.

**Buildings.** Barracks, one building, 30'x80' (two stories), for two companies. First story containing a harrack-room in the center, and kitchen at one end and storeroom at the other. The upper story used as a dormitory; a mess-room (18'x80') in the rear and adjoining. Piazzas in front to both stories, and a small office room at each end of upper piazza.

Four sets of officers' quarters built in L shape, with three rooms on first floor (attics above) 15'X19', and kitchen, 11'X14'.

Hospital, two wards for four beds each.

Six store-houses, Subsistence and Quartermaster's, 84'X28'.

Forage-house, 23'X36'.

Ordnance, three, 20'X40', 18'X12', 14'X10'.

Quarters for Ordnance Sergeant, one building (24'X24'), containing four rooms.

Quarters for four laundresses, two buildings (30'X24'), containing two sets each.

Carpenter shop, 47'X22'.

Blacksmith shop, 24'X15'.

Magazine, a frame building, covered with tin, 38'X19'.

Quartermaster's store-house on the wharf, 36'X16'.

Two small buildings, used respectively as a reading-room and a shoemaker's shop.

Guard-house (36'X34'), lower story of logs weather-boarded, containing cells; upper story containing guard-room and cells.

One stable, with capacity for sheltering seventeen animals.

Bake-house and oven.

Commanding officer's office in a building similar to laundresses' quarters.

Commissary and Quartermaster's office in store-house.

The buildings are all of wood. The officers' quarters, except one set recently built, are old and of faulty construction, the timbers used being too light.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster and Subsistence stores furnished from Portland, Oregon, by river transportation to Astoria, and from Astoria to the post by steam-tug, employed by contract for this purpose, and for the purpose of transporting all Government supplies and the mails for the post. Water, of excellent quality and in abundance, obtained from springs, and conducted in pipes to all desirable points. For the officers' quarters, which occupy high ground, it is forced into a distributing tank by means of a hydraulic ram.

Indians are scarcely ever to be seen in the vicinity of the post.

Reservation pertaining to this post was set apart by the President on the 26th of February, 1852, and modified January 15, 1863.

**Description of Country, etc.** From Baker's Bay to Shoalwater Bay, and on the north side of the Columbia River, the country is mountainous and broken and densely wooded, containing, however, some small valleys, supporting a sparse population. The southern extremity of Cape Disappointment, and the eastern side of the Cape along Baker's Bay, and up as far as Unity, are of the same nature—mountainous and hilly—but along the south-western side of the Cape lie a series of sandy beaches broken by bold headlands rising some two or three hundred feet above the water. Back of these headlands and beaches is a strip of low sandy land interspersed with marshes and separated from the hilly region on the north-east by a lake. The heavy timber of the region consists of spruce, fir, pine, hemlock, beech, and vine-maple. Alder, willow, and crab-tree grow in considerable quantities. Clearings of heavy timber seem to be succeeded by alder, unless kept down. Clearings kept free from the growth of trees seem to produce white clover spontaneously. The soil is very rich. Deer, elk, and black bear are abundant, and in the cold season panthers are driven from the more mountainous region to the north and east toward

# FORT COLVILLE

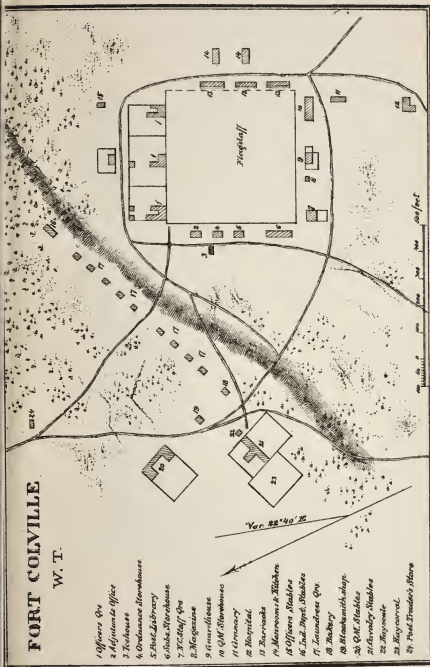
W. T.

- 1 Officers Qrs
- 2 Adjutant's Office
- 3 Kitchen
- 4 Ordnance Storehouse
- 5 Post Library
- 6 Sub's Storehouse
- 7 T.C. Staff Qrs
- 8 Magazine
- 9 Guardhouse
- 10 Q.M.'s Storehouse
- 11 Library
- 12 Hospital
- 13 Barracks
- 14 Messroom & Kitchen
- 15 Officers Stables
- 16 Ind. Dept. Stables
- 17 Laundry Qrs.
- 18 Bakery
- 19 Blacksmith shop
- 20 Q.M. Stables
- 21 Cavalry Stables
- 22 Hayrack
- 23 Haycorral
- 24 Post Trader's Store

Var. 22° 40' E

0 100 200 300 400 500 feet

Flagstaff

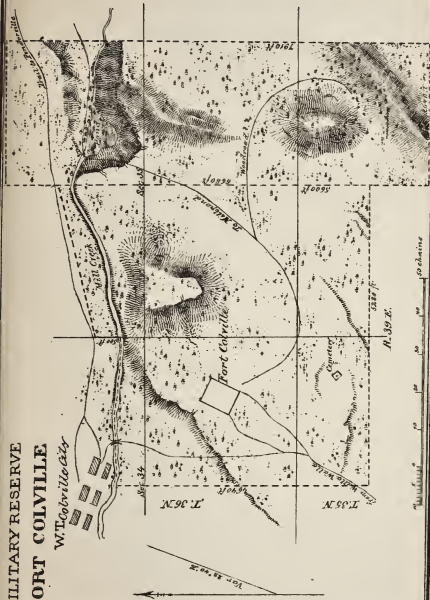






# MILITARY RESERVE FORT COLVILLE

W. T. Colville City





the Cape. Ducks and geese are abundant during the periods of migration. The prevailing winds during the summer are from the north-west, during the winter from the south-east, south and south-west with occasional heavy gales from the north-west and from the north-east. Average rain-fall about 50 inches. The rainy season commences in October and lasts until April; the rainy and dry seasons are not so distinctly marked, as they are farther south on the Pacific coast, there being frequent showers during the summer. Fogs are quite common, and in the winter heavy gales. Variation of tides (spring tides) about twelve feet. Magnetic variation  $21^{\circ}$  east.

*Information furnished by Major J. Stewart, 4th Artillery, commanding post January 20, 1877.*

## FORT COLVILLE, W. T.

Established and occupied June 30, 1859; situated on the left bank of Mill creek seven miles above its confluence with the Colville river. Latitude  $48^{\circ} 40'$  North; longitude  $40^{\circ} 52'$  West; elevation above the sea, 2800 feet. Post office at the post. At Walla Walla, Washington Territory, 210 miles south from the post, connection is made with daily lines of stages for Kelton, Utah, on Central Pacific railroad, and principal points in Washington and Idaho territories and also with the Walla Walla and Columbia river railroad which connects with river boats for Portland, Oregon. Road to Walla Walla good in summer, but portions of it hilly; heavy hills near Palouse Ferry on Snake river, 165 miles from post and near crossing of Spokane river 65 miles from post, remainder of road passes through rolling country with no very steep hills. During the winter-months road closed completely for 100 miles from post; and not opened before the middle of March or 1st of April, and very muddy until the 1st or middle of May. Mail is not carried over direct road but goes by a circuitous route. Time consumed in transit of mail to Walla Walla, seven days; it leaves post on Mondays and connects with the mail routes at Walla Walla. It frequently arrives at the post in a damaged condition from wear and tear of the mail-bags caused by the method of transporting them. No passenger communication from post either in summer or winter. Nearest telegraph station at Walla Walla, 210 miles, can be accomplished by rider in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days.

**Buildings.** Four barracks ( $28\frac{1}{2}' \times 88'$ ), originally intended for four companies of Infantry. Three kitchens and mess-rooms,  $25' \times 60'$ .

Officers' quarters. Three buildings,  $30' \times 45'$ , and four,  $30' \times 40'$ .

Hospital, two wards for three beds each.

One subsistence store-house,  $30' \times 100'$ .

Quarters for laundresses. Nine buildings,  $16' \times 24'$ .

Guard-house,  $30' \times 40'$ .

Bakery,  $16' \times 30'$ .

One quartermaster's stable, capacity for 20 animals.

One wagon-shed.

Cavalry stable, capacity for 60 animals.

The buildings are of logs and are now being repaired.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from Depots at Portland, Oregon, by boat to Palouse Ferry, W. T., during summer and fall, thence

to post by contract wagons. The post is furnished with water brought from Mill creek by wagon. Wood furnished by contract, and obtained in the immediate vicinity of the post. Twelve months' subsistence stores kept on hand. Best time to supply post from June to October, inclusive.

**Indians.** There are about 3000 Indians attached to the Colville Agency, and are of the following tribes, viz: Colvilles, Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles, Okinakanes, Cœur d'Alenes, Sanpoils, Lakes, Isle de Pierre, and Methows. There are no agency buildings; agent resides at post, occupying one set of officers' quarters. The Indians are peaceable, many of them have small farms, and many others work for the farmers in this vicinity. There are none at the agency, nor do they remain on the reservation set aside for them but travel from place to place in small numbers. The principal chiefs of these Indians are: Kin-Kiwah of the Colvilles, numbering about 600; Garry of the Spokanes, 600; Victor of the Pend d'Oreilles, 325; To-nas-kut of the Okinakanes, 150; Cel-tee-ee of the Cœur d'Alenes, 200; Que-tal-i-kin of the Sanpoils, 200; Gregoire "Kis-a-nee likh" of the Lakes, 240; Moses "Se-qua-tal-coo-sum" of the Isle de Pierres, 350; Enc-moo-seet-sa of the Methows, 300.

Reservations declared by the President January 27, 1871 (see General Orders No. 6, Department of the Columbia, 1871). Area of military reservation 0.95 square mile. Wood reservation 0.75 square mile.

**Description of country, etc.** The surrounding country is hilly and mountainous interspersed with fertile valleys. The Columbia river is 14 miles west. The soil of the creek bottoms is well adapted to the raising of all cereals except Indian corn for which the nights in summer are too cold. The grasses are very nutritious and abundant, but owing to the swarms of flies, gnats, mosquitoes, etc., which infest the surrounding forest it is almost impossible for animals to graze except at night. The principal trees are pine, fir, white cedar, and tamarac, the former are abundant and of sufficient size to furnish lumber for building purposes. There is a saw-mill on Mill creek, three miles below post from which lumber can be obtained. The geological formation of the country is lime-stone, slate; quartz and granite are found occasionally. Gold is found in all the mountain streams in small quantities. Placer mining is carried on to some extent on the bars of the Columbia river. Some few quartz ledges have been discovered but none have been developed. Stone for building purposes is not to be found in the vicinity of the post. Mean temperature in summer, 51°; winter 15°. Annual average rain-fall, 24 inches for the past seven years. The warm season is from June to October, inclusive; winters are generally severe. The prevailing wind is from the south the year round. Strong winds very infrequent. Malarial disease entirely unknown. Locality very healthy. The village of Colville is about a quarter of a mile from the post; Colville valley is settled throughout its extent (about 70 miles) by French and Canadian half-breeds principally, very little prospect of any rapid increase. The nearest civil authorities are a justice of the peace at Colville, and a civil court at Colfax, W. T., 160 miles distant. Nearest military post, Fort Lapwai, I. T., distant about 190 miles; road from this post open during summer months only, and is but little traveled except for about 80 miles from this post. The trail from Victoria, B. C., over which the express and mail for the Kootnai mines in British Columbia is carried, passing through Colville, and the road to Walla Walla, W. T., constitute all the communication from the post excepting Indian and miners' trails.

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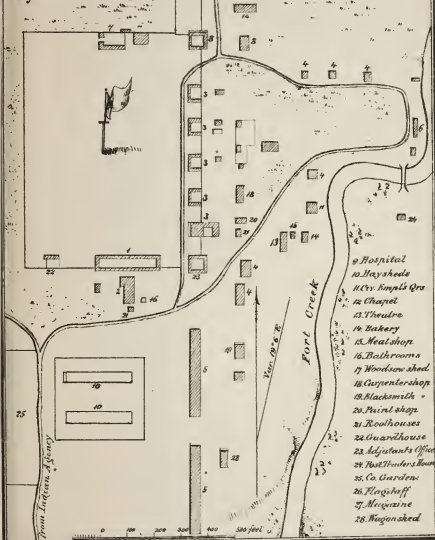
*Furnished by Captain Moses Harris, 1st Cavalry, commanding Post, December 31, 1876.*

1. Barracks
2. Co. Kitchens
3. Officers Qrs.
4. Laundrys Qrs.
5. Stables
6. Post Traders Store
7. Q.M. Storehouse
8. Comby

# FORT KLAMATH

## OREGON

To Mt. Cemetery

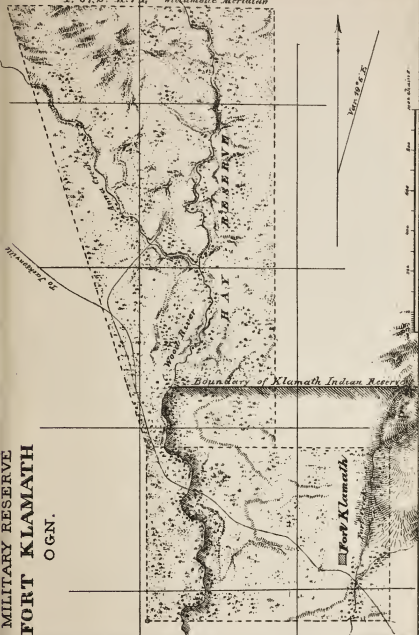


- 9 Hospital
- 10 Haysheds
- 11 Cr. Kmpl's Qrs
- 12 Chapel
- 13 Theatre
- 14 Bakery
- 15 Meat shop
- 16 Bathrooms
- 17 Wood saw shed
- 18 Carpenters shop
- 19 Blacksmith
- 20 Paint shop
- 21 Root houses
- 22 Guardhouse
- 23 Adjutant's Office
- 24 Post Traders House
- 25 Co. Gardens
- 26 Flagstaff
- 27 Magazine
- 28 Wagon shed



T. 34. S. R. 7 E. Willamette Meridian

MILITARY RESERVE  
FORT KLAMATH  
OGN.







## FORT KLAMATH, OREGON.

Established September 5, 1863. Latitude  $42^{\circ} 39' 4''$  North; longitude  $44^{\circ} 40'$  West; altitude 4200 feet. The post is situated on the east side of Wood river, near the northern end of Klamath Lake valley, which is about twenty miles in length by seven in width. Two small streams which rise in mountain springs flow through the garrison grounds. The nearest post office is at Linkville, 36 miles distant. The nearest railroad station is at Roseburg, Oregon, on the California and Oregon railroad W. N. W. of the post, distant 190 miles through Rogue River Pass, via Rock Point, a station on the Oregon and California stage route. There are two roads from the post, which connect at Rock Point. One by the Rogue River Pass which is rendered impassable by snow from about December 1st to July, and the second around the southern extremity of Lake Klamath via Linkville and Klamath River Pass, good in summer, but heavy in winter and often impassable to any but light wagons. The greater part of both roads is mountainous and difficult to travel; the remainder is fair over undulating country. The time consumed in mail transit to Roseburg is about six days when the road is fair; to Redding for eastern mail, five to seven days. Mail leaves the post on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. In winter the mail transit is sometimes irregular. It is conveyed from the post to Linkville by contract with the quartermaster's department, and carried on horseback or in light two-horse wagon for two passengers. Thence it is carried by stage to Roseburg, or Redding, according as its destination is, north or south and east. Communications from Department Headquarters at Portland, are received in six to ten days, and from Washington, D. C., in about fifteen days. The nearest telegraph station is at Ashland, Oregon, 96 miles S. W. of the post by Klamath Pass. Distance can be traveled on horseback easily in two days.

**Buildings.** Barracks. One building for two companies ( $237' \times 32'$ ) divided by partitions into two equal parts, that for the cavalry being 138' long; walls, one inch pine; shingle roof, 18' above ground, 10' 2'' to ceiling. Mess rooms, kitchens, etc., one building  $90' \times 38'$ ; two company bath-rooms, one  $9' 4'' \times 12'$ , the other an octagon—minimum diameter 20'.

Officers' quarters, one building  $50' \times 80'$ ; four buildings,  $40' \times 29'$ ; quarters for four captains and eight subalterns; mostly one story balloon frames covered with boards.

Hospital ( $78' 2'' \times 20' 2''$ ), two stories surrounded by verandas ten feet wide; one ward with twelve beds.

Store-houses—Quartermaster ( $80' \times 36'$ ) with temporary structure  $43' \times 24'$ ; subsistence, two frame buildings, one 40' square, and one  $30' \times 28'$ .

Laundresses' quarters, seven sets in three frame buildings, two  $60' \times 29'$  and one  $32' \times 30'$ .

Guard-house, log,  $32' \times 32'$ .

Bakery,  $20' \times 25'$ .

Two stables with capacity for sheltering 100 animals each. Each  $324' \times 32'$ . The quartermaster's stable is principally used as a store-house for grain.

The buildings are in fair condition.

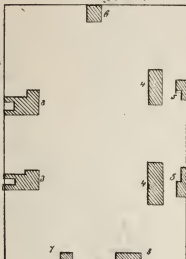
**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished as follows: Wood and hay cut in vicinity of post. Meat, flour, and vegetables by contract or purchase in open market and brought by wagon-train from Rogue River Valley. Other stores from depôt at Vancouver by rail to Roseburg and by contract-train from Roseburg to the post. Six months or one years subsistence kept on hand. Excellent water obtained from Fort creek by means of wagon. Reservoir dam in process of construction. Best season to supply post from June to November.

**Indians.** Mr. L. S. Dyar, U. S. Indian agent at the Klamath agency, reports that by the census of 1875, the Klamaths number 703, head-chief Blow; the Modocs 73, Schonchin, chief; Wal-pa-pe Snakes, 174, Choktole, chief. The Modocs and Wal-pa-pe Snakes with about 130 Klamaths are near Yainax, a sub-agency 45 miles distant. The remainder are on Klamath Lake near the agency, five miles south of the post.

**Reservation** declared by the President April 6, 1869 (see General Orders No. 30, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, 1869). Area 10,500 square chains or 1.641 square miles. Area of hay reservation 3,308 square miles. Total area of post and hay reservations, 4.95 square miles.

**Description of country, etc.** Klamath valley in which the post is situated is for the most part a level grassy plain, through the center of which flows Wood river, a clear cold stream of spring water with a temperature of about 40° throughout the year. The valley is bounded on the west by the main range of the Cascade mountains which rises abruptly from the plain and whose peaks reach the limit of perpetual snow; on the north and east by a spur of the range about 1000 feet in height and on the south by Klamath lake. The soil of the valley is pumice and loam, exceedingly porous and not very fertile. The surface has but little elevation above the lake and the parts contiguous to the lake form a vast impenetrable marsh. The mountains are covered by heavy forests of pine, fir, and cedar-trees. The principal peaks in view are Mt. Pitt (McLaughlin), 25 miles S. W.; Scott's Peak, 20 miles north, and Mount Shasta, about 100 miles due south. The prairie like valley furnishes excellent grazing and abundance of nutritious hay but the country is so poorly drained that water from the heavy snows covers it with pools and marshes during several months of the year. The warm season is from June to September inclusive, but no month is free from frost. The prevailing winds are from west and south, and during the spring or early summer, blowing towards the post over the marshes, bring the germ of miasmatic diseases. However there is little or no sickness from this cause, the temperature especially at night being too cool. The hospital records show that the garrison has always been exceedingly healthy. In winter a wind from the south is almost invariably accompanied by snow or rain. The average annual rain-fall including melted snow is about 20 inches. A few ranches only are in this section. The Indians bring in furs and game at all times of the year for barter at the trader's store. The snow-storms are exceedingly heavy, although some winters are mild with little or no snow or rain until January. Mean temperature, summer 58°, winter 29°. Pine and fir timber abound in unlimited quantities. There is a saw-mill in operation at the Klamath Indian agency five miles south. Good sand-stone is quarried in some localities eight or ten miles distant. The nearest local civil authorities are a justice of the peace at Linkville, and a civil court at Jacksonville, Oregon. The nearest settlements of importance are in Rogue River valley which is very fertile and productive. Teaming over the mountain-roads is slow and expensive especially in winter when the roads are almost impassable on account of mud and deep snow.

- 1 Hospital
- 2 Traders Store
- 3 Officers Qrs.
- 4 Barracks
- 5 Co. Kitchens
- 6 Guardhouse
- 7 Adj't's Office
- 8 Com'y's Storehouse
- 9 Q.M.
- 10 Schoolhouse
- 11 Bakery
- 12 Billiardroom
- 13 Q.M. Stables
- 14 Granary
- 15 Co. Stables
- 16 Circular Saw
- 17 Icehouse
- 18 Carpenter shop
- 19 Blacksmith
- 20 Laundress Qrs.



**FORT LAPWAI**

**I. T.**

0 100 200 300 400 500

16

500 feet







The following are the distances to the principal points of travel from this post:

Linkville, Oregon.....	36 miles.
Ashland, Oregon, via Linkville, Oregon.....	96 "
Redding, Cal., via Ashland, Oregon.....	256 "
Winnemucca, Nev., via Redding, Cal.....	713.8 "
Sacramento, Cal., via Redding, Cal.....	426 "
Fort Bidwell, Cal., via mil. wagon-road.....	150 "
Fort Bidwell, Cal., via Redding and Reno, Nev.....	407.2 "
Fort McDermitt, Nev., via Winnemucca, Nev.....	793.8 "
Boisé Barracks, I T., via Winnemucca, Nev.....	988.8 "
Fort Gaston, Cal., via San Francisco, Cal.....	846 "
Roseburg, Oregon, via Ashland, Oregon.....	211 "
Portland, Oregon, via Roseburg, Oregon.....	411 "
Walla Walla, W. T., via Portland, Oregon.....	686 "
Fort Harney, Oregon, via Portland, Oregon.....	783 "

*Furnished February 14, 1877, by Captain James Jackson, 1st Cavalry, commanding post.*

## FORT LAPWAI, I. T.

Established by the 1st Oregon volunteer cavalry in the latter part of 1862, on the left bank of Lapwai creek, three miles from its confluence with the Clearwater river. Latitude 40° 32' North; longitude 40° West from West. Elevation above the sea, 900 feet. A post here was rendered necessary by an irruption of a lawless class of white people into the country occupied by the Nez Perce Indians, occasioned by the discovery of gold in Idaho. Evacuated in May 1866, Fort Lapwai was permanently occupied by regular troops in November of the same year. A stage-coach carrying the mails departs from and arrives at Lewiston, twelve miles west from the fort, daily, connecting in 36 hours with Walla Walla, W. T., distant 96 miles. Walla Walla, the nearest telegraphic terminus, communicates with Kelton on the Central Pacific Railroad in from five to seven days by daily stages, and during the summer season with Portland, Oregon, in three days by bi-weekly steamboats.

**Buildings.** Barracks. Two buildings, one 110'X36', the other 90'X36'.

Quarters for four officers. Two buildings, one 55'X46'; the other 55'X46' with a recent addition of 18'X16'; the former residence of an ex-post trader is rented for quarters for one officer.

Hospital. One ward for four beds; the building a light frame unsuitable in design and construction.

Two store-houses. Subsistence, 76'X22'; quartermaster's, 100'X34'.

Forage-house, 38'X30'.



Seven Laundresses can be provided with quarters in three buildings, respectively, 65'X25', 35'X25', and part of one 41'X25'; the other portion being occupied by the post commissary sergeant.

Guard-house, 40'X39'.

Bake-house, 32'X22'.

Blacksmith's shop, 34'X33'.

Carpenter's shop, 36'X15'.

Ice-house, 16'X10'.

One stable with a capacity of sheltering 130 animals;

These buildings are frame, the majority having shingle roofs.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are forwarded from depots at Vancouver, W. T., and Portland, Oregon, by water to Lewiston during the spring of the year when the Snake river is navigable; during the remainder of the year by water to Wallula, W. T.; thence by rail to Walla Walla, W. T., and from there by wagon. A well within the limits of the fort supplies the garrison with water. Six months' subsistence is kept on hand. Wood is abundant in the mountainous region in the vicinity of the post, and is furnished by contract from lumber camps on the Clearwater river. With the exception of the months of December, January, February, and March, the garrison is easily supplied during the year. Contract prices of supplies obtained in the vicinity of Fort Lapwai: Wood per cord, \$8.90; straw per ton, \$9.80; barley per C. W., \$1.28; hay (Timothy) per ton, \$19.65; oats per C. W., \$1.10; flour per C. W., \$2.68; wild hay (bunch grass) sells for about \$8.50 per ton. Subsistence stores in small quantities have occasionally been purchased from the neighboring agricultural population, while the forage, beef, and flour rations are almost invariably supplied from the vicinity.

**Indians.** The Nez Perce tribe of Indians, numbering about 2800, inhabits this section. Nearly two-thirds of this number are known as "Treaty or Reservation" Indians, and have for their chief, Reuben, resident near the fort. There has been a constant gradual accession to the reservation faction from the ranks of the "Non-Treaties."

**Reservation,** post and lay, declared by the President on the 15th of June 1871, and published in General Orders No. 5, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon, March 1, 1872, include 64 and 586 acres respectively.

**Description of country, etc.** The surrounding country forms a portion of the "Great Plains" of the Columbia river. But for its covering of bunch-grass, excellent for stock-grazing, the face of the land is bare and wonderfully furrowed; cañon-like depressions, with sides more or less precipitous with out-croppings of the basaltic rocks, mark the courses of the streams. A low range of mountain, "Craigs," a spur of the Blue Mountains, distant about twelve miles from the post, extends from the Snake river on the south-west to the Clearwater river on the north-east. A higher range, the Oenar d'Alene mountains, a spur of the "Bitter Roots", about 50 miles to the north, trend east and west. Dense mountain forests of pine, fir, cedar, spruce, larch, etc., clothe these ranges. Fringing the streams are cottonwood-trees, an abundant growth of stunted birch, and thickets of haw-thorn, wild cherry, alder, snmac etc. There is a saw-mill situated at the confluence of Elk creek with the Clearwater river, about fifty miles from the mouth of the Lapwai, to which latter lumber for the post is floated. The soil of the creek bottom-lands is very fertile and

C o l u m b i a R i v e r



(POINT ADAMS)  
FORT STEVENS

OQN.

1. Officers Qrs.
2. Barracks
3. Kitchen
4. Guardhouse
5. Ord. Serg'ts Qrs.
6. Ord. Storehouse
7. Com'y & Q. M.
8. Hospital
9. Bakery
10. Wagon shed
11. Stables
12. Laundress Qrs.
13. Forgehouse
14. Carpenter shop
15. Post Traylor
16. Eng' Storehouse
17. Post Garden
18. Schoolhouse

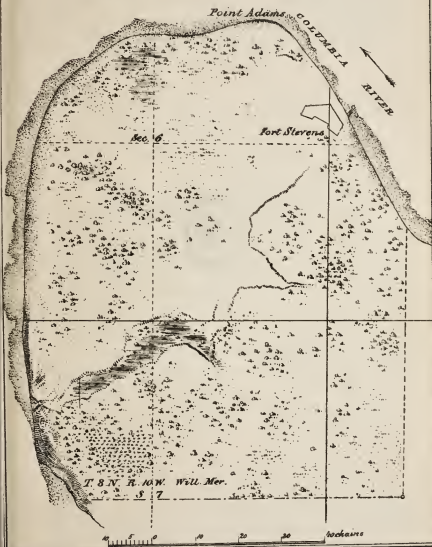
(from Coast Survey)



MILITARY RESERVE  
POINT ADAMS

OGN.

*July 1877*





yields abundantly under cultivation. Excellent as a grazing region this country also excels in the production of all the cereals. It is being gradually settled; in some portions rapidly, and will probably, when the problem of transportation is solved, become one of the principal stock and grain producing regions of the continent. The warm season is from June to October including these months. The mean temperature at this post is, in summer 70°, in winter 34°. The prevailing winds are from the west and south; a warm wind known as the "Chinook" occurs at infrequent intervals during both the winter and summer. The average yearly rain-fall is 16.36 inches. The climate is healthful and invigorating; there are no prevailing diseases. The nearest settlement, Lewiston, has about 300 inhabitants; it is at the head of navigation on the Snake river and is the emporium of miners and supplies. Lewiston is also the county-seat of Nez Perce county, Idaho, Territory, and is the place of residence of the several officials pertaining to a county organization.

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*Information furnished by Capt. David Perry, 1st Cavalry, commanding post, January 18, 1877.*

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## FORT STEVENS, OREGON.

Established in 1864 and first occupied by troops in April, 1865. Situated on the left bank of the Columbia River, at its mouth. Latitude, 46° 31' North. Longitude, 47° 58' West. Elevation above the sea, 6' 9".

**Buildings.** Barracks (one building 80'x30', one story and a half) for one company of artillery.

Quarters for four captains (three buildings 36'x24', one main building 15'x25', addition 24'x16').

Hospital. Two wards for fourteen beds.

Three store-houses, Quartermaster's and Subsistence in one, one and a half story, 90'x30'; Subsistence room 44'x30'; Quartermaster's 44'x30'; Ordnance store-house 80'x21'; Engineers' store-house 36'x24'.

Forage house, 90'x25'.

Stable, 40'x30'.

Quarters, Ordnance Sergeant, 22'x19½'.

Laundresses' quarters, three, two sets each, 32'x32': one 16'x16'.

Guard-house, 67' 8"x32' 10".

Bakery, 24'x13'.

Carpenter's shop, 40'x24'.

The buildings are of wood, with shingle roofs, and in good condition.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and Subsistence stores furnished from depots at Vancouver, W. T., and Portland, Oregon, by Columbia River steamers. Water obtained from wells and cisterns. Wood furnished by contract, and obtained from

the property of Mr. Moore, whose land adjoins the reserve to the south. Three months' subsistence kept on hand. Best season to supply the post from May to September 30.

**Indians.** Seventeen Indians, the remnant of the Clatsop tribe, live within eighteen miles of the place. By special request of the citizens of Clatsop Plains they have been permitted to live about here and not sent to any agency. The chief's name is Katata, now very old.

**Reservation** declared by the President, February 26, 1852. Area 809 acres, as per plat signed, December 6, 1865, by Geo. H. Elliott, Captain of Engineers. Area since much reduced by erosion of the sea.

**Description of country, etc.** The surrounding country is hilly and mountainous, with no fertile valleys. Along the sea coast for eighteen miles south is a narrow strip of level rolling country, known as Clatsop Plains. Soil sandy, covered with a vegetable mould averaging from 0 to 6 or 8 inches in depth. Saddle-back, the highest peak and one of the western spurs of the coast range, is about 25 miles east of south from here. The coast range extends to Young's Bay. The soil of the creek bottoms near the coast is not much cultivated; now and then a cleared cultivated spot can be found where good vegetables are raised. Back of the coast range there is the beautiful valley of the Willamette River, noted for being a fine wheat country. The natural grasses about there are quite nutritious, but confined to Clatsop Plains; elsewhere but little grazing. The principal trees are the spruce and hemlock, soft maple and alder; wild crab and willow found in the bottoms. The two former are abundant and of large size. There are two saw-mills at Astoria, Oregon, from which lumber can be procured. No stone about the reservation within a distance of five miles. Stone can be obtained by blasting across the river in Washington Territory and from this side of the river above Astoria, but not generally fit for building purposes. The warmest season is from May to September, inclusive; the winters are mild in temperature, but considered, in connection with the east winds, as approaching the severe. The prevailing winds are from the south and east in winter. In summer the north-west wind prevails. The average rain-fall is 7 81-100 per month. Mean temperature in summer, 72°; in winter, 42°. The locality is healthy in all respects. The neighboring settlements are upon Clatsop Plains, commence at the boundaries of the reserve, and extend south 18 miles. At the extreme distance are two quite large and respectable hotels, built for summer sea-side resorts, but not much patronized, though pleasantly located. Astoria, the nearest village or city, is now rapidly increasing in wealth and population. The nearest local civil authorities are a Justice of the Peace at Skipanon Landing, 4½ miles from here, on Clatsop Plains. The county seat is at Astoria, where the principal courts are held. The following are the distances to some of the principal points of travel in the country: To Astoria, Oregon, by water, 7 miles; to Skipanon (landing place for Clatsop Plains), 4½ miles; to sea-side and summer houses, 18 miles; to Unity, W. T., by water across Baker's Bay, 8 miles; to Portland, Oregon, 120 miles.

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*Furnished, January 24, 1877, by Captain M. P. Miller, 4th Artillery, commanding post.*

C.O. Quarters  
 Officers Qrs.  
 Guardhouse  
 Hospital  
 Barracks  
 Bakery  
 Carpenter Shop  
 Post Trader  
 Sink  
 Storehouse  
 Adj't's Office  
 Wharf  
 Water Tanks  
 Flagstaff  
 Stable  
 Laundry Qrs.  
 Com'y Serge's Qrs.



# FORT TOWNSEND

W. T.  
 July 1874

100 200 300 feet









## FORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

**Established** in 1836, and first occupied by troops in 1857—by Company I, 4th U. S. Infantry. Abandoned in 1859, the troops with those at Fort Bellingham being concentrated on San Juan Island. Re-established July 1, 1874, on abandonment of Camp on San Juan Island. Situated on the west side of Port Townsend Bay. Latitude, 48° 7' 3" N. Longitude, 122° 44' 26" W. Elevation above the sea, 135 feet. Post office at Port Townsend, distant three miles, accessible by land and water. Nearest railroad station at Tacoma, on the North Pacific Railroad, south-east of post 80 miles; no road, the station being reached by steamer *via* Puget Sound. Mail steamer arrives at Port Townsend en route for Victoria, British Columbia, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, returning on Tuesdays and Fridays, taking all mail for the south and east. Other vessels can be chartered at any time to make trips on the waters of Puget Sound and Straits of Fuca. Nearest telegraph station at Port Townsend, which can be reached by a rider in half an hour.

**Buildings.** Barracks 103'X31', two stories, 12' porch in front, one company infantry.

Officers' quarters, three sets, 44'X16½', with rear extension.

Hospital. Two wards for four beds each.

Store-house. One building, 50'X31'.

Adjutant's office, 21'X22'.

Guard-house, 50'X17'.

Bakery and carpenter shop, one building, 46'X17'.

Commissary sergeant's room, 12'X30'.

Laundresses' quarters, 3 sets, 24'X15'.

One stable, with capacity for 14 animals.

Barracks, quarters and hospital frame; other buildings log; shingle roofs, excepting stable; condition fair.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and Subsistence stores furnished from depots at Vancouver and Portland, clothing from San Francisco, all by water. Water collected in iron tanks from springs near post and supplied by means of wagon. Wood, principally fir, furnished by contract and obtained from lands adjoining the reservation. Three months' subsistence kept on hand. Can be easily supplied at any season.

**Indians.** The Indians coming under the observations of the military authorities at this post are scattered from the mouth of Fuca Straits to the head of Puget Sound and Hoad's Canal. The Makah tribe, often known as Cape Flattery Indians, number 550, and live on or near Neah Bay Reservation at mouth of Fuca Straits, 90 miles distant; head chief, Peter; agent, Mr. C. A. Huntington, Neah Bay, W. T. Under the treaty of Point No Point are three tribes, the Skallows, Chemakims and Twanas or Skokomish Indians; agent, Mr. Edwin Eells, Skokomish Agency, seventy miles distant. The Skallows are distributed for fifty or sixty miles along the Sound, in bands of from fifty to one hundred; head chief, Lord Jim Batch, with band of 100 at Dungeness. The Chemakims are about extinct. The Twanas or Skokomish tribe reside at the agency, number 275; chief, Big Frank. On the Tulalip Reservation there are supposed to be about 1,000 Indians. Four other reservations coming under

same treaty as Tulalip (Point Elliott) Treaty, 1855, have a total population of about 2,000. The Payallup Reservation had in 1873 a population of 577. The above are all the Indians of any note on Puget Sound.

Reservation declared by the President, January 29, 1859, and last published in General Orders No. 1, Department of the Columbia, 1876. Area, 615.1 acres.

**Description of country, etc.** The surrounding country is hilly and densely timbered, though interspersed with fertile valleys, the soil of which furnishes excellent grazing and is well adapted to the raising of the more hardy vegetables. The principal trees are the fir, spruce, cedar and alder, all of which, except the alder, furnish fine lumber. The nearest mills are at Port Discovery and Port Ludlow, each about fourteen miles distant by water. Building stone can be obtained in vicinity of the post, but not on the reservation. The warm season is from April to November; the nights are always cool; winters very mild. Prevailing winds south-east and north-west. Mean temperature, summer, 62° 38'; winter, 39° 69'. Rain-fall in 1876, 20.2 inches. The locality is very healthy, no malarial or other diseases prevailing. The neighboring settlements are at Chemakim, 6 miles; Dungeness, 14 miles; and the above named mill towns. The nearest local civil authorities are the city authorities at Port Townsend.

The following are the distances to some of the principal points of travel: Portland, Oregon, 216 miles; San Francisco, Cal., 745 miles; Victoria, British Columbia, 40 miles.

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*Furnished by Captain George H. Burton, 21st Infantry, commanding post, February 9, 1877.*

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## FORT VANCOUVER, W. T.

Established in June 1849 by Captain and Bvt. Major J. S. Hathaway, 1st Artillery, and first garrisoned by Company L, 1st Artillery. The post was first known as Columbia Barracks and continued to be so designated until August 1853, when the designation was changed to Fort Vancouver, W. T. The post is situated in Washington Territory on the north bank of the Columbia River one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth and six miles east of the confluence of the Willamette River on the Oregon side. Latitude 45° 40' North; longitude 48° 27' West. Elevation above the sea 50 feet. The Headquarters of the Department of the Columbia removed to this post July 1, 1878. Post office and telegraph office in the City of Vancouver, W. T., immediately adjacent to the reservation. Nearest railroad station at Portland, Oregon, distant from the post by water (the route usually traveled) eighteen miles. In a direct line Portland is somewhat less than six miles distant. Daily mail between this post and the city of Portland, also with the Dalles and thence east.

COLUMBIA RIVER

VANCOUVER DEPOT

NEWBERG

ARSENAL

Flagstaff

Penitentiary

ORDNANCE

T&N. R. R.

Willamette Meridian

MILITARY RESERVE  
FORT VANCOUVER

W. T.

119.60 chains

$N 22^{\circ} 43' 30'' E$

14.955 on

$N 23^{\circ} 43' 30'' E$

$S 72^{\circ} 51' 30'' E$

39.505 chains

$Var 19^{\circ} 35' E$

26 27  
23 22

Glenn Morrell

$N 22^{\circ} 43' 30'' E$

116.79 chains

30 chains

20

10

5

0



**Buildings.** Post commander's quarters (66' 8"X32) two stories, eight rooms, log.

Six sets of Company officers' quarters (45' 8"X22') four rooms, log.

Four sets of Company officers' quarters (25' 6X31' 8") one and one-half stories, four rooms, frame.

Two sets of Company quarters (20'X100') two stories, two rooms, frame.

Headquarters' building (30'X100') two stories, sixteen rooms, frame.

Hospital (70'X40') one and one-half stories, seven rooms, frame.

Band quarters (60'X26') two rooms, log.

Guard-house (30'X100') two stories, seven rooms, log and frame.

Old barracks (90'X26') two rooms, log. (Temporarily used as a quartermaster's and commissary store-house.

Hospital steward's quarters (26'X28') three rooms, frame.

Bake-shop (24'X30') one room, frame.

Old building (70'X40') three rooms, frame. (Temporarily used as a theatre.)

Headquarters' Printing office (30'X50') six rooms, frame.

Commissary and quartermaster's store-house (28'X100') three rooms, frame. (In course of construction.)

Two sets of Company messrooms (25'X90') two rooms, frame.

Laundresses' quarters (30'X25) three rooms, frame.

Band mess-rooms (26'X50') two rooms, log.

Band stand (20' octagon) frame.

Department Commander's quarters (44'X36', 36'X30', 18'X27') two stories, seventeen rooms, frame.

Three sets of staff officers' quarters (47'X38', 32'X52') two stories, eighteen rooms, frame.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores obtained from Portland, Oregon, except fuel and forage which is furnished from Vancouver Quartermaster's Depot adjoining the post. Water obtained from the Vancouver Water Company. Each set of quarters for officers and men has water introduced into the kitchens, supply abundant for every purpose and of excellent quality. A tract of land ample for the entire garrison (four companies) immediately south of the Band quarters is cultivated as company gardens and produces abundantly—furnishing the troops with all the ordinary vegetables required. A separate piece of land adjoining the hospital is cultivated as a hospital garden.

**Indians.** None in the immediate vicinity of the post.

**Reservation** as appears from General Orders No. 22, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, dated Portland, Oregon, October 12, 1875, was declared and set apart for military purposes October 29, 1853, but had been selected in 1849 under treaty of June 15, 1846. For more detailed information regarding the reservation attention is invited to the General Order No. 22, referred to above.

**Description of country, etc.** Surrounding country rolling prairie with numerous small streams. Immediately north of the post the forests of red fir commence and extend to the foot-hills of the Cascade range interspersed with prairies varying from one to six miles across. These prairies are now under cultivation, and produce in abundance all sorts of fruit, grain and vegetables. The principal trees are the fir, cedar, ash, and alder. Oak, hazel, and dog-wood are found but small.



and not very abundant. Giant ferns abound in the greatest variety. There are two or three saw-mills within a few miles of the post, from which lumber can be obtained at very reasonable rates. The seasons are variable but pleasant. In the summer season the thermometer scarcely exceeds 90°, for any length of time, and is unusually pleasant. The winters—though rainy—are not at all severe. Ice of sufficient thickness to be kept and stored away is the exception and not the rule; snow is infrequent. The prevailing winds are from the south-west. Average yearly rain-fall is 45 inches. Malarial diseases are not prevalent at the post but cases are found in the city adjoining the post, which is much lower than the post itself. The post is unusually healthy. The City of Vancouver adjacent to the reservation has a charter from the Territorial Legislation and is provided with all civil officers.

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*Furnished by Major E. C. Mason, 21st Infantry, commanding the post, December 31, 1876, and Major Sawtelle, Quartermaster, June 4, 1879.*

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## FORT WALLA WALLA, W. T.

Established in 1857 and garrisoned until 1867 when it was evacuated by troops and left in charge of a quartermaster's agent until re-garrisoned in 1873. Latitude 46° 06' North; longitude 118° 24' West. Elevation above the sea 865 feet. Post office at Walla Walla, W. T.; nearest railroad station at Walla Walla, one mile distant from the post. Daily mail from Walla Walla, by large passenger stage-coach to Kelton on the Central Pacific Railroad and Dalles, Oregon, on the Columbia River. Time to Kelton five days; time to Dalles two days; nearest telegraph station at Walla Walla.

**Buildings.** Company quarters. There are six sets of company quarters, five of which are in good condition, plastered inside, with convenient kitchens and wash-rooms in rear. The measurement of these quarters outside is 93'X30', exclusive of porch. The inside of each is divided equally into squad-rooms (39' 4''X28') and separated by a room occupied by the 1st sergeant (15'X9' 5''). The ceilings extend to the roof, and the rooms are well ventilated. A continuous porch extends along the front of each.

**Officers' quarters.** The officers' quarters comprise five double buildings, each containing two sets of captain's quarters, comprised of two rooms in the main building with an "L" attached, with kitchen and dining-room; two small attics are over each set. The measurements of the double buildings are 48'X31', exclusive of porch, 8 feet wide and "L" in rear.

There is an additional building outside the line of officers' quarters, and which is at present occupied as quarters for officers. This building measures 30'X16' with a kitchen attached, and has two rooms on the first floor, and attics above.

A small house (30'X21') at the right of the guard-house is also used as officers' quarters. This house was originally intended for a Court-Martial room.

**Store-houses.** Subsistence, 89'X29'; quartermaster's 93'X30', containing the office of the Post Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

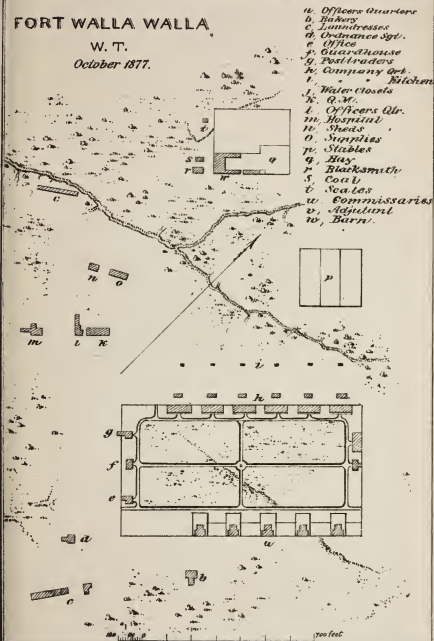
The forage-house and wood-yard are in rear of this building; the forage house (59' 6''X29' 8'') is enclosed in the wood-yard.

# FORT WALLA WALLA.

W. T.

October 1877.

- u. Officers Quarters
- b. Bakery
- c. Landstresses
- d. Ordnance Sgt.
- e. Office
- f. Guardhouse
- g. Post-traders
- h. Company Art.
- i. Kitchen
- j. Water Closets
- k. Q. M.
- l. Officers Qtr.
- m. Hospital
- n. Sheds
- o. Supplies
- p. Stables
- q. Hay
- r. Blacksmith
- s. Coal
- t. Scales
- w. Commissaries
- v. Adjutant
- w. Barn.







# MILITARY RESERVE FORT WALLA WALLA

W. T.  
October 1877.

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 chains



**Laundresses' quarters.** There are quarters for sixteen married soldiers, allowing one room (19'X20') to each.

**Quarters for non-commissioned staff.** One double house (25' 4''X23'X4''). There are two small rooms and attic in the main building and small kitchen in the rear.

**Guard-house,** 35'X20', and two stories high; it is divided below into prison-room and cells and above into two rooms; it has porches above and below.

**Bakery,** 17' 8''X17' 9''. It has two small rooms with oven and wood-shed attached.

**Cavalry stables.** The cavalry stables are in one large enclosure (331' 6''X196' 6'') divided into four company stables with corrals and sheds on each side. Each company stable and corral is 82'X49' with capacity for sheltering seventy horses each; company quartermaster sergeant's and saddle-rooms included.

**Quartermaster's stables.** The quartermaster's stables (78' 6''X41') with loft above for hay, and stables below for eighteen horses. There is a corral for mules attached, (80'X41' 5''), with sheds affording shelter for 65 mules, also a hay-yard attached (172'X311').

**Blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop** (59'X25') is one story high and contains two rooms.

**Adjutant's office** (41' 6''X18') contains two rooms.

**Hospital** (31½'X128') one and one-half story high (ward for twelve beds).

**Material used in construction of buildings.** The buildings at the post are all of wood; the officers' quarters are weather-boarded, and those for enlisted men are battened.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at Portland, Oregon, with the exception of lumber, fuel, forage, and straw in the quartermaster's department, and the bread and meat ration in the commissary department, which are principally purchased by contract and delivered at post. Water is raised by an hydraulic ram from springs in the immediate vicinity of the buildings of the post, and distributed by iron pipes.

**Indians.** The Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians live in this section of the Territory; they are at present peaceable; there are 629 Indians at the Umatilla Agency, thirty miles distant. The names of the principal chiefs of these tribes are not known, but they number as follows: Walla Wallas, 140, Cayuses, 344, Umatillas, 145; as reported by the Indian agent, who has recently prepared a census.

**Reservation** (post and hay) declared by the President May, 13, 1859 (see General Orders No. 21, Department of the Columbia, 1876). Area of post reserve 639.43 acres. The hay reserve situated north-east from the post, about five miles distant, contains about 640 acres.

**Description of country, etc.** The country immediately surrounding the post is an upland prairie, with some bottom or valley land on streams. The Blue Mountains are about eleven miles distant on the east, and towards which the face of the country undulates. The country is well watered by numerous small streams, tributaries to the Walla Walla River which runs within six miles of the post, and empties into the Columbia river at Wallula, 30 miles distant. The soil both upland and bottom is very fertile producing grain, fruit and vegetables of an excellent quality and an enormous acreage. The native grasses afford excellent grazing; stock generally graze the whole year, and are fed only during very exceptionally deep snows. The principal trees are pine, cottonwood, and birch. Saw-mills are situated

in the foot-hills of the Blue Mountains from 18 to 20 miles distant. The warm season is from April to October inclusive; winters very variable. Extreme cold, winter of 1874—75, 30°; extreme cold, winter of 1876—77, 8°. Mean temperature in summer 65.95; in winter 41.33. The rain-fall of 1876 was 19.78 inches, but there seems to be a gradual increase in the rain-fall as the country becomes settled. The country is generally very healthy. The nearest local civil authorities are, United States District Judge and Justice of the Peace, resident at Walla Walla, W. T.

The following are the distances to the principal points of travel in this neighborhood: To Wallula, 30 miles; Umatilla, 54; Celilo, 136; Dalles, 151; Upper Cascades, 196; Portage, 201; Vancouver, 248; Portland, Oregon, 266; Fort Colville, W. T., 210; Lewiston, Idaho, 83; Fort Lapwai, Idaho, 97; La Grande, Oregon, 72; Union, Oregon, 87; Baker City, Oregon, 145; Boise City, I. T., 285; Kelton, C. P. R. R., 525; Kootnai, B. C., 450; Helena, M. T., 495; Cayuse, W. T., 32. The towns in immediate vicinity are, Walla Walla, 1 mile; Waitsburg, 18; Dayton, 27; Weston, 18; Pendleton 18.

*Furnished by Colonel Cuvier Grover, 1st Cavalry, April 2, 1877.*

## VANCOUVER ARSENAL, W. T.

Established under the Act of Congress approved August 30, 1856. Latitude, 45° 40' North. Longitude, 125° 30' West from Greenwich. The first expenditures made by the Ordnance Department were in 1858. Communication by daily steamers with Portland, Oregon, in two hours travel—distance 18 miles by water—also with the Upper Columbia. Post office at Vancouver, W. T. Daily mails. Twelve to fifteen days required for conveyance of mails from the City of Washington to this point. The average temperature is 55° F.; the extremes being 25° F. in January and 70° F. in July. Yearly rain-fall 45 inches. Very little snow falls.

**Buildings.** The title to the land being in dispute no permanent buildings have been erected. Those described are of wood, light frames, with clapboards on the outside nailed to scantlings, and ceiled inside with boards, tongued and grooved.

Barracks, one building (25'X40'), two stories, with dining room (12'X14') and kitchen (14'X14') attached; can accommodate 20 men.

One building for officers' quarters 25'X43', two stories, with one-story addition 30'X13', designed for commanding officer.

One office, 15'X30'.

One old log building 20'X22', two stories, with addition 12'X15', used as clerks' quarters.

One barn 25'X80', with hay loft.

One stable 20'X30', with hay loft.

One guard-house 26'X26', with main guard-room and three cells.

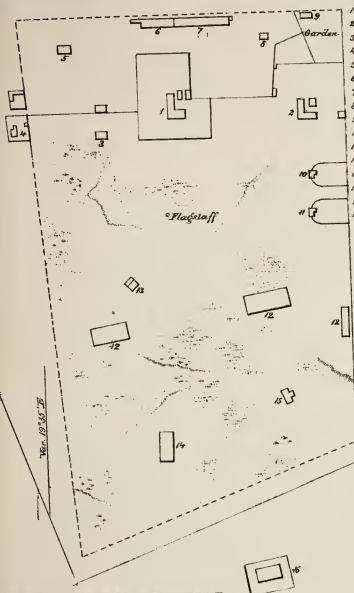
One store-house 40'X120', two stories.

One store-house, 30'X100', one story.

One laboratory 20'X30', one and one-half stories.

One shop 20'X80', one story.

Two laundresses' quarters 12'X24', one story.



- 1 Comdg Off Qrs
- 2 Barracks
- 3 Office
- 4 Clerk's Qrs
- 5 Stable
- 6 Barn
- 7 Yard
- 8 Fire Engine
- 9 Bakery
- 10 1st Sergl. Qrs
- 11 Landroes "
- 12 Storerooms
- 13 Guardhouse
- 14 Shops
- 15 Laboratory
- 16 Magazine

# VANCOUVER ARSENAL

W. T. 0 100 200 300 400 feet





# VANCOUVER DEPOT

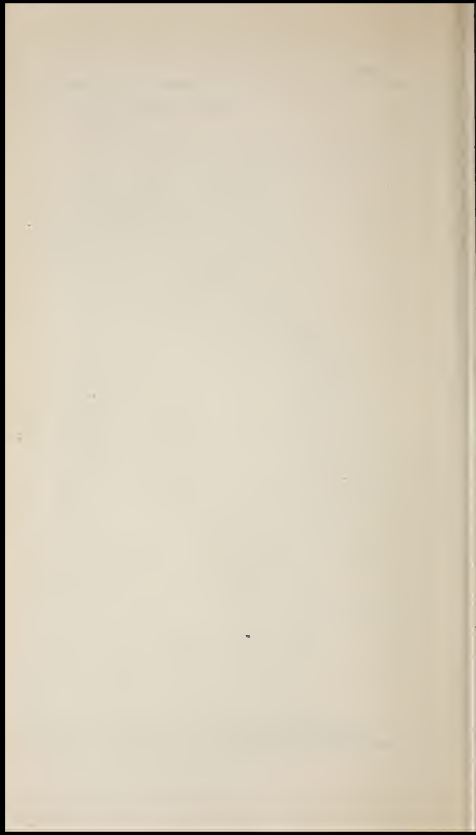
W. T.

COLUMBIA RIVER

1. Q.M. Warehouse
2. Comby
3. Government Wharf
4. Employee's Qrs.
5. Quartermasters Residence
6. Stables
7. Carriage House
8. Grain House
9. Fire Engine House
10. Wagon shed
11. Corral
12. Wagon & Lumber Yard
13. Blacksmith shop
14. Warehouse
15. Hay shed
16. Gov. Pasture
17. Squatters

Var. 19° 35' N

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000



**Supplies.** Quartermaster's stores are drawn from the Quartermaster's Department at Vancouver Dépôt. Subsistence stores from the post of Fort Vancouver. Ordnance stores for issue to troops are received from Benicia Arsenal, Cal. The troops and posts in the Department of the Columbia are supplied with ordnance stores from this Arsenal. Water is supplied by the Vancouver Water Company, and is of excellent quality. The location is very healthy, buildings are on gravelly soil and sloping ground, giving excellent drainage. The prevailing winds are from the south in the winter and from the north-west in summer. One ordnance officer and 14 enlisted men are now stationed at the Arsenal. Civilians are hired as their services are required.

**Reservation** consists of 163 acres of land cut off from the east side of the original Fort Vancouver Military Reserve, with the approval of Major-General John E. Wool.

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*Information furnished by Captain John A. Kress, Ordnance, U. S. Army, commanding Vancouver Arsenal, under date of January 10, 1877.*

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## VANCOUVER DEPOT, W. T.

**Established** June, 1849; situated on the right bank of the Columbia River, one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth and six miles above the confluence of the Willamette River. Latitude 45° 40' North; longitude 48° 27' West. Post and telegraph offices in the town of Vancouver, adjoining. Water communication by river boats eastward to Wallula, W. T., on Columbia, and Lewiston, Idaho, on Snake River, westward to Astoria, Oregon, southward to Portland and Salem, on Willamette River. Water communication also by ocean steamers from Portland, Oregon, north to Puget Sound, and Alaska waters; south to California. Railway communication from Columbia River to Puget Sound; also from Portland to Roseburg, Oregon. Daily mails by these routes.

**Buildings.** Quartermaster's warehouse, 50'x100'.

Commissary warehouse, 40'x80'.

Wharf, 100'x280'.

Two sets of quarters for employees, one 18'x36'; the other 15'x30'.

Quarters for Depot quartermaster, 30'x50'.

Three forage barns, each 36'x100'.

Two grain-houses, each 16'x40'.

Repair shops and engine-house, 20'x60'.

Blacksmith shop, 20'x30'.

Stable, 40'x100'.

The Buildings are all of wood and in good condition.

**Supplies.** Fuel and forage purchased in vicinity of the Depot. Other supplies purchased at Portland, Oregon. Supplies distributed from Depot generally in the summer season.

**Reservation.** The Depot adjoins Fort Vancouver, and is within the limits of the Fort Vancouver reservation, described in General Orders No. 22, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, October 12, 1875.

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*Information furnished by Major George H. Weeks, Quartermaster.*

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## FORT CŒUR D'ALENE, I. T.

Established as Camp Cœur d'Alene, April 16, 1878. Situated on the north shore of Cœur d'Alene Lake in the angle formed by its outlet (Spokane River). Latitude about  $47^{\circ} 42'$ ; longitude about  $116^{\circ} 38'$  West; elevation above the sea about 2198 feet. Post office at the post. Nearest railroad station Walla Walla, W. T., distant 153 miles. Nearest steamboat landing on Snake River, 109 miles, known as Texas Landing. Roads good from April to December, but uncertain in winter. Mails leave the post three times a week, conveyed by government carrier or ambulance to Spokane Bridge, 12 miles, thence by stage or buckboard via Spokane Falls and Colfax to Walla Walla. Time about five days. Nearest telegraph station (available by mail), Walla Walla, 153 miles. The Northern Pacific Railroad, when constructed, will pass within about six miles of the post.

**Buildings.** Barracks. Two frame buildings according to plan recommended by Board of Officers on Revision of Regulations in 1872, and published in Circular from Quartermaster General's Office, September 14, 1872. These are unfinished, but occupied and comfortable.

Quarters for officers. Four double sets and one commanding officer's quarters, one and one-half-story frame buildings, after plan contained in circular already referred to. These are also unfinished, but occupied and comfortable.

Hospital. Now in progress of construction, 12 bed regulation hospital, two stories high.

Store-houses. Quartermaster's, one (25'X85'), frame building, double boarded, floored and shingled, with close ceiled clothing room. Subsistence, one (25'X65'), frame building, double boarded, floored and shingled, with cellar (25'X25') under the same.

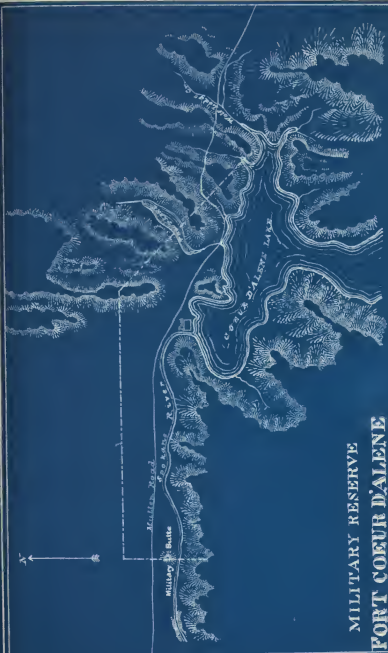
Administration Building. Connecting the store-houses above described (25'X38'), two stories high. First story, one side of hall, two rooms (12'X15' each), one as office of A. C. S., the other, sales-room for small stores. Across the hall two rooms (12'X15' each), quartermaster's office. Second story, one side of hall, two rooms (12'X15' each), adjutant's office. Opposite side of hall, two rooms (12'X15' each), commanding officer's office and court martial-room.

# FORT COEUR D'ALENE

I. T.  
July 1879







MILITARY RESERVE  
FORT COEUR D'ALENE

I.T.

Scale 3 miles to 1 inch.





Guard-house. According to plan contained in circular from Quartermaster General's Office of 1872, already referred to. One half suffices for present wants of post, the other half affording temporary storage for post ordnance property.

Bakery. (18'X24'), frame building; contains double furnace oven.

Ice-house. (18'X24'), frame building.

Carpenter-shop. (20'X80'), including wheelwright and plumber.

Blacksmith-shop. (18'X30'), temporary wooden structure.

Corral. (200'X250'), inclosed by high board fence, contains temporary shed for 80 mules and wagon-shed for ten wagons.

Saw-mill. (28'X30'), frame building, contains saw-mill and other machinery purchased from the limited appropriation allotted for building the post (\$20,000), and invaluable to the post.

Laundress' quarters. Ten sets (about 14'X25' each), affording two small rooms, constructed of rough lumber, battened with slabs, floored and shingled.

**Supplies.** The staff departments are supplied from Portland, Oregon, via Columbia and Snake Rivers to Palouse or Texas Landing, thence by wagon train to post, over roads already described. Hay, grain, wood, flour, and fresh beef obtained by contract at post. Water supply. A fine spring was discovered at the original examination of the site, midway up the mountain slope which rises south of the Spokane River opposite the post, on the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation. After proving the impracticability of wells on the site, by permission of the Interior Department, this spring has been connected with all the principal buildings at the post by iron pipes—the main pipe passing under the river bed. Each of the hydrants is supplied with hose and nozzle, thus affording in every building an effective and instant fire-extinguisher.

**Indians.** The Cœur d'Alenes, numbering about 500, live on their reservation south of the Spokane River and about the main branch of the lake. The Spokanes, numbering about the same, are living without a reservation, chiefly north of the Spokane River, including the Little Spokane, and extending from the western line of Idaho Territory to the Columbia River. The Pen d'Oreilles are less in number, also without reservation, and live among the mountains and lakes north of the post. These are more nomadic than either of the tribes before mentioned and live chiefly by hunting and fishing. Immediately across the Bitter Root Mountains are the Flat Heads, living chiefly on their reservation.

**Reservation.** The military reservation of this post has been declared by G. O. No. 12, current series, Department of the Columbia, which awaits executive confirmation.

**Description of country. etc.** The post is located in the angle formed by the northern shore of Cœur d'Alene Lake and Spokane River. The site is really an eastern extension of the Great Spokane Prairie, but is covered by open pine timber and rich grasses, like the mountains which border the prairie and the lake. These mountains are the Cœur d'Alene or eastern spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains and vary in height, in the vicinity of the post, from 500 to 2000 feet. They are of granitic and basaltic formation. The soil of Spokane Prairie, including the site of the post, is gravelly with occasional deposits of alluvium. The percentage of good arable land being very small, though excellent for grazing. The post-gardens are located

chiefly on the river bank and promise a good yield of the hardy vegetables. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, rivaling Lake George, and is already becoming a place of resort for lovers of fine scenery and trout fishing which is unparalleled. The climate is equable and pleasant. The warm season being very short, scarcely including June and August. The temperature has not been accurately observed for want of instruments, but has not fallen to zero nor risen to 90°. The prevailing winds in summer are from the south-west, the cold winds of winter being from the north. The snow-fall last winter was unusual and reached three feet in the aggregate at the post, being of course much deeper in the mountains. The locality is regarded as very healthful. Typical malarial diseases of local origin have not been observed. A few farms have been located on the borders of Spokane Prairie or at the bases of the mountains which border it. The nearest town is Spokane Falls, W. T., which is situated at the Great Falls, 28 miles west of the post on the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This town is growing rapidly with an assured future, and contains the nearest civil authorities. The nearest civil authorities in Idaho are at Lewiston, 130 miles from the post.

*Furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Merriam, 2nd Infantry, commanding post, July 21, 1879.*

## CAMP HOWARD, I. T.

**Established.** First buildings started in October, 1877. Two and a half miles west of Mount Idaho, Idaho County, I. T. Latitude about 46° North; longitude about 116° West. Altitude about 3,200' above the sea. Post office at Mount Idaho, I. T.

**Buildings.** Nine sets of officers' quarters.

No. 1. Commanding officer's quarters, consisting of five rooms, of the following dimensions: 13'x18', 13'x14', 13'x12', 13'x12', 17'x14'.

No. 2. One room, 18'x13'.

No. 3. Three rooms, one room 18'x13', two rooms each 13'x13'.

No. 4. Two rooms, 18'x13' and 13'x14'.

No. 5. Three rooms, 18'x13', 13'x12', and 15'x15'.

No. 6. Three rooms, 18'x13', 12'x13', and 12'x12'.

No. 7. One room, 18'x13'.

No. 8. Three rooms, 18'x13', 12'x13', and 12'x12'.

No. 9. Two rooms, each 13'x13'.

These quarters are all log buildings, floored and with shingle or shake roofs; each has one room lined with tongued and grooved boards. Water-closets are attached to such of the quarters as are in use.

Each set of company quarters consists of two buildings, detached but adjoining and built parallel to each other.

The quarters for each company now in use consist of one sleeping room 15'x60' and one orderly room 15'x10'.





The new quarters, now in process of construction, consist of two squad-rooms, each 32' 9" X 25', with a hall between 4' 4" X 25'. Each room is floored, has five windows with ventilators, and when completed will make commodious and comfortable quarters. Sinks for each company are built at some distance from the quarters. Each company has a kitchen 18' X 13', detached from the quarters. After completion of the new company quarters the old ones will be used as orderly-rooms, store-rooms for company property, and dining-rooms. The hospital consists of a dispensary (15' 6" X 10'), a ward (15' 6" X 20' 6"), and a kitchen (15' 6" X 9' 6"). These three rooms are in the same building.

The adjutant's office has one room, 16' X 13'.

The bakery has one room (13' X 18'') and two camp ovens.

The guard-house has one room, 13' X 20'.

The Quartermaster and Commissary offices consist of one room, 15' X 13' 6". The Commissary store-house is in the same building.

The Quartermaster store-house consists of two rooms, connecting entire length, 35' X 13'. The adjutant's office is in the same building.

The Commissary store-house has one room (15' X 19' 6") with cellar or root-house attached.

The stables are built around four sides of a corral. One stable occupies one side (134' X 16') with two wings (100' X 16' and 71' X 16'). Another stable detached is 26' X 81'. From 80 to 100 animals can be accommodated. The stables are built of slabs and are covered with a board roof.

There are seven sets of laundresses' quarters, five of which have two rooms; average dimensions, 17' X 13' and 12' X 12'.

The blacksmith's shop is a building 26' X 12'.

The ordnance store-house is a building 14' X 14'.

The granary is built of boards, elevated on upright logs, 12' 6" X 11'.

All the foregoing buildings are built of logs, excepting the granary, by the labor of the troops.

**Supplies.** Six months' subsistence kept on hand, obtained partly from San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon. Flour is purchased by contract at the post; present price \$2.75 per 100 pounds. The beef issued to the troops is of fair quality, and is delivered every other day by the contractor; present price seven cents. Good water is obtained from a creek a short distance from the post, and is brought to the post in a water-cart. Wood is supplied by contractors at \$2.98 per cord. There is nothing but soft wood in this vicinity.

**Indians.** The nearest Indians are the Nez Perces, the sub-agency at Kamia, distant about 25 miles, being the nearest point of their reservation.

**Reservation.** No reservation has been declared in General Orders. The title of the United States is by occupancy, no other party having a prior title.

**Description of country, etc.** Camas Prairie is an open plain, about 20 by 30 or 40 miles. It is surrounded on one side by spans of the Bitter-Root Mountains and on the other by the Salmon River Range. The prairie is fertile and grain (wheat, oats, and barley) and vegetables can be raised in abundance. The mountains are covered with pine timber adjacent to the post, and two saw-mills (one a steam mill) are within a half a mile. Lumber is worth from \$14 to \$18 per 1000 feet. Grazing is good in the vicinity of the post during the summer, and in the winter can be found

generally in sufficient quantities to subsist stock on the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers, the two nearest streams of any importance. The climate is cool during most of the year. In summer the days are warm, but the nights always cool. Average temperature 45°. The nearest local civil authorities are at Mount Idaho, the seat of Idaho County. Daily communication by stage with Lewiston, I. T., and a daily mail. The roads are good in summer and fall, but bad in spring and winter. The nearest telegraph office is at Dayton, W. T. A military telegraph line from Dayton, W. T., to Lewiston, I. T., is now in process of construction.

Distance from Camp Howard to Fort Lapwai, I. T., 57 miles; from Camp Howard to Lewiston, I. T., 65 miles.

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*Information furnished May 9, 1879, by First Lieutenant Samuel McKeever, 2nd Infantry.*

# DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

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The Department of California, embracing the States of California and Nevada, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, with headquarters at San Francisco, California, was established by General Orders No. 118, War Department, A. G. O., dated June 27, 1865, and Major-General *Irvine McDowell* assigned to the command thereof, who, on July 27, 1865, assumed such command, per G. O. No. 1, Headquarters Department of California, July 27, 1865. Major-General *McDowell* continued in command of the Department until the 31st of March, 1868, when he was relieved by Major-General *Halleck*, the Division Commander, per General Orders No. 17, from Headquarters Department of California, of same date. Brigadier-General *E. O. C. Ord* succeeded to the command, relieving Major-General *Halleck*, on the 24th of April, 1868, as per General Orders No. 104, A. G. O., December 28, 1867, and Nos. 23 and 24, from Headquarters Department of California, April 24, 1868. The Department was commanded by Brigadier General *E. O. C. Ord*, from April 24, 1868, until December 4, 1871, when he was relieved and Major-General *John M. Schofield* was assigned to the command, in addition to his duties as Division Commander, pursuant to General Orders No. 70, War Department, A. G. O., November 18, 1871, and General Orders No. 11, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, December 4, 1871.

The Post of Fort Hall, Idaho, in the Department of the Columbia, was transferred to the Department of California by General Orders No. 56, War Department, A. G. O., June 26, 1872, and on the 22nd of June, 1875, the limits of the Department of the Platte were extended to include so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the north-eastern boundary of Idaho, embracing the Post of Fort Hall, by General Orders No. 65, War Department, A. G. O., series of 1875.

The District of New Mexico was transferred from the Department of California to the Department of the Missouri by General Orders No. 142, War Department, A. G. O., October 7, 1865.

The Territory of Arizona and so much of California as lies south of a line drawn from the north-west corner of Arizona to Point Concepcion, California, were transferred from the Department of California and formed into a separate Department, known as the Department of Arizona, by General Orders No. 41, War Department, A. G. O., April



- 15, 1870. Major-General *J. M. Schofield* continued in command of the Department until July 1, 1876, when he was relieved by Major-General *Irvin McDowell*, the present Commander, per General Orders No. 50, A. G. O., 1876, and General Orders Nos. 2 and 3, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, of July 1, 1876.

## POSTS.

### ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Established in 1859 as Fort Alcatraz and first occupied by troops in December 1859; situated in the Bay of San Francisco, Cal. The light-house stands on the summit of the island and its position with reference to different points in the harbor is as follows; From Fort Point it bears north,  $53^{\circ} 26' 15''$  east, distant two and one-sixth miles; from Point San José it bears north,  $11^{\circ} 15'$  east, distant one and one-half miles; from Telegraph Hill it bears north,  $45^{\circ}$  west, distant one and two-third miles; from Yerba Buena Island it bears west,  $11^{\circ} 15'$  south, distant two and one-quarter miles; from Angel Island (that is the portion called Point Blunt) it bears south,  $8^{\circ} 26' 15''$  east, distant one and five-eighth miles; from Arch Rock it bears east,  $8^{\circ} 26' 15''$  north, distant seven eighths of a mile; from Shayrock it bears east,  $8^{\circ} 26' 15''$  south, distant one mile. The geographical position of Alcatraz Island is as follows: Latitude  $37^{\circ} 49' 26.6''$  north; longitude  $122^{\circ} 24' 18.8''$  west. In time 8 h. 9 m. and 37.3 s. Rises to an elevation of 135 feet above tide water. The island is entirely without resources within itself and the soil is scarcely perceptible being rocky and precipitous on all sides. Its area is about twelve acres. There is a post office on the Island. The nearest railroad and telegraph stations are at San Francisco. The mail leaves post twice every day. All communications with the city and surrounding points is carried on through the quartermaster's steamer "General McPherson", and small boats, the latter pertaining to the post.

**Buildings.** The Barracks consist of one frame building ( $100' \times 30'$ ) with two stories for three companies of Infantry or Artillery. The building is constructed on top of an unfinished brick fort, together with three company offices ( $25' \times 16'$  each). The kitchens for the companies are situated in the so-called casemates of the fort ( $40' \times 16'$  each).

There is also a bath-house for the use of all the enlisted men, 16 feet square.

The citadel, which affords accommodation to eight officers and their families, is a defensive brick building ( $200' \times 100'$ ) and is two stories high above the basement with bastion fronts or towers facing to the north-west and south-east. The set for each officer consists of two large rooms with kitchen and dining-room attached, and water-closets and bath-rooms, with exception of two sets, each of which contains two extra rooms.

The hospital is a frame building, contains two wards ( $17' \times 31'$  and  $12' \times 24'$ ), a dispensary and steward's room ( $12' \times 24'$ ), two store-rooms ( $10' \times 10'$  and  $11' \times 12'$ ), kitchen and mess-hall ( $12' \times 24'$ ).

CAL.



Van 45° 48' E.



The store-rooms are situated in the south part of the citadel; subsistence 27'x17'; quartermaster's 42'x17'; ordnance and ordnance stores are kept in all the magazines, attached to the batteries.

The quarters for laundresses consist of four frame houses of which three are on the northern and one on the southern declivity; each of the first three is 30'x22½'; the remaining one (60'x22½'), partitioned off for four families. The total number of quarters is only sufficient to accommodate the married men of two companies.

The guard-house, connected with the prison, is constructed of brick and its dimensions are 20'x13', for seven or eight guards.

The stables consist of one wooden building (52'x20') with forage loft overhead; it is partitioned off in two halves, of which one pertains to the engineer, the other to the quartermaster's department; each can shelter five animals.

The bakery is situated in a casemate adjoining the company kitchens and of the same size as the latter.

The military prison consists of two frame and one brick buildings, called Prisons No. 1, 2, and 3, with a total capacity for about 150 prisoners. Prison No. 1 with two tiers on each side, 50'x30'; Prison No. 2 with three tiers on one side, 60'x20'; Prison No. 3 with three tiers on one side, 50'x20'. They are ventilated by sky lights and warmed by stoves in the main hall. Each prisoner has a cell to himself with a ventilator placed over the door. Adjoining these buildings are the mess-room with kitchen (120'x16') and the library (80'x35'), both for prisoners. The library is also open to all the enlisted men during certain hours every day.

Beside a carpenter and blacksmith-shop and a boathouse for quartermaster's department, there are several other buildings at the post pertaining to the engineer department, as quarters for the superintendent of engineer works and a boarding-house for civilian employes.

There is also a light-house on the Island.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from San Francisco and conveyed to post by the quartermaster's steamer "General McPherson." Water is furnished by contract from town, pumped by the "McPherson" to the top of the hill into 21 cisterns with an aggregate capacity of 241,543 gallons, equal to a supply for 500 men for eight months, allowing two gallons as a ration. Fuel for the garrison is furnished by contract and obtained from the city. The post also supplies the steamer "McPherson" with coal (obtained in the same manner as the fuel for the garrison) for all her trips to the different posts in the harbor of San Francisco. Two months' subsistence stores are kept on hand.

**Reservation.** Island reserved by the President for military purposes, November 6, 1850.

**Description of country, etc.** The warm season is from April to the close of October; the winter is mild. Mean temperature during the summer 57° 31°, during the winter 52°, 41°. The prevailing wind during the greater part of the year is from the south-west. The "southeaster" prevails during the rainy season, from November till March. Average rain-fall per month 0.92 inches. There are no malarial diseases at this post and the locality can be called a healthy one. As for the neighboring settlements, it will be sufficient to state that they are more or less large cities and towns, each of which has its local authorities, etc.

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*Information furnished by First Lieutenant W. W. Fleming, 120th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.*

## ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

Established September 12, 1863. The post consists of Angel Island (proper) and Promontory Island. Promontory Island lies across Raccoon straits north-west of Angel Island, is not occupied by troops, or public buildings, is attached to the post in order that unauthorized tenants may be kept off and to hold possession of it for the government; its area is about a quarter of a mile square. A portion of this island is leased to and occupied by a citizen named Israel Kashaw. Angel Island (proper) is situated in the harbor of San Francisco a little over three and a half miles inside the Golden Gate and separates the channel of Raccoon straits leading to Mare Island and Benicia from the San Francisco channel, its area is about one square mile. Latitude of highest peak  $37^{\circ}51'40''$  North; longitude  $122^{\circ}24'41''$  West. Highest elevation above the sea 820 feet. Post office at the post. Nearest railroad and steamer station, Sausalito, West two and one-quarter miles, depot for the North Pacific Railroad. The other railroad depots are in San Francisco. The post was first called Camp Reynolds which now forms the garrison on the west side of the island where the troops are quartered and stores are landed. Communication with San Francisco daily (sundays excepted) by government steamer; distance to San Francisco about five miles. Mails come once a day by steamer daily (sundays excepted) from San Francisco, steamer touching at Alcatraz; time en route about one hour; makes morning and evening trips. Letters sent from the island by messenger to San Francisco in the morning. Nearest telegraph station, Sausalito, communication infrequent and irregular. Telegrams best received: "Care of Headquarters Department of California, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.," but if time is important, telegraph via Sausalito and order despatch to be sent by boat from Sausalito.

**Buildings.** Barracks for four companies of Infantry, two buildings ( $33' \times 90'$ ), two stories; two buildings ( $32' \times 90'$ ), one story; mess-rooms and kitchens adjacent ( $20' \times 60'$ ) one story; one building ( $25' \times 33'$ ), two stories, used as band quarters.

Officers' quarters for twelve officers, viz:

One Colonel ( $25' \times 50'$ ), two stories with "L" ( $15' \times 24'$ ), one and one-half stories, nine rooms, attics included.

One chaplain ( $24' \times 50'$ ), one and one-half stories, six rooms, attics included.

One surgeon and three captains (cottages ( $28' \times 50'$ ), one and one-half stories, containing eight rooms each, attics included.

Four subalterns (quadruple set  $42' \times 55'$ ), two stories, first floor contains four rooms, second floor three rooms each.

Two subalterns (double set,  $49' \times 70'$ ) one and one-half stories, containing seven rooms each, attics included.

Ordnance sergeant's quarters ( $22' \times 25'$ ), one and one-half stories, containing six rooms.

Band leader's quarters ( $25' \times 50'$ ), one story, containing four rooms; ordnance store-house in the same building.

Commissary sergeant's quarters ( $25' \times 33'$ ), one and one-half stories, containing four rooms, including attics.

Non-commissioned staff and Band. Laundresses' quarters for six families ( $25' \times 50'$ ), one and one-half stories, containing four rooms each, including attics.

Laundresses' quarters for ten laundresses, one building ( $25' \times 80'$ ), one story, and one building ( $22' \times 25'$ ), one and one-half stories, containing twenty rooms.

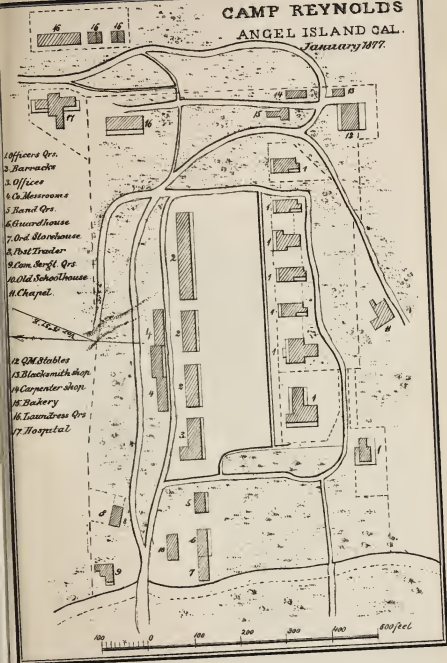
# CAMP REYNOLDS

ANGEL ISLAND CAL.

January 1877.

1. Officers Qrs.
2. Barracks
3. Offices
4. Co. Messrooms
5. Band Qrs.
6. Guardhouse
7. Ord. Storehouse
8. Post Trader
9. Com. Sergt. Qrs.
10. Old Schoolhouse
11. Chapel
12. QM Stables
13. Blacksmith shop
14. Carpenter shop
15. Bakery
16. Laundress Qrs.
17. Hospital

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 feet



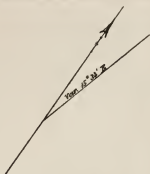


# ANGEL ISLAND

CAL.

January 1877

RACCOON STRAITS







Headquarters building (45'X85'), two stories, and comprises offices of commanding officer, adjutant's, quartermaster's and commissary and clerk's, library, recitation-room, quartermaster's store-room, 30'X31'; commissary store-room 30'X32.

Hospital. Main building (28'X35'), two stories, two wards (wings, 20'X32'), one story for twenty-four beds; kitchen attached (15'X28'), one story.

Post chapel and school-house. School-house, main building for church purposes, 22'X40', capable of seating one hundred people; school-house (18'X25'), one story.

Guard-house (20'X52'), one story, divided into guard-room (14'X20'), two prison-rooms (14'X20' each), and four cells (5'X6' each).

Bake-house (20'X48'), one story, capacity for baking 240 rations.

Store-houses. Quartermaster's, headquarters building (30'X32'); quartermaster's No. 2 (20'X60'), one story; ordnance (18'X22').

Work shops. Carpenter's (22'X40'), one story; blacksmith's (15'X25'), one story.

Stables (30'X50'), one and one-half stories, forage rooms above, capacity for sheltering thirteen animals; granary (12'X16'), straw-room (16'X40'), wagon shed (12'X50'), all attached; corral (84'X136').

Post trader's store (21'X64'), one story; store, billiard and reading-room combined, three rooms (temporary).

Outside buildings. The quarters at Point Blunt consist of officers quarters for one captain or two subalterns and one barrack for seventy-five men.

At Morgan's cove one set of officers' quarters (formerly occupied by post chaplain) partly dismantled. At "Camp Summer" (stone-quarry) there are shanties for quarrymen. Near "Battery Knox" there are shanty quarters for one married man.

Boat-house and Wharves. The boat-house is 18'X39', capacity for two boats; wharf at boat-house 18'X152'; main wharf is 30'X245'. Wharf at Point Blunt is 50'X100'.

The cemetery is situated on the hill about 500 yards south-east from the post with an area of 67'X102' and contains 67 graves, ground enclosed by picket fence, to be renewed and enlarged.

The buildings at the post are all built of lumber (balloon frame), shingle roofs. Two sets of company quarters are built on brick piles.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and Subsistence stores are furnished from depots at San Francisco, Cal., the route of supply is by water. Supplies are transported by government steamer. Beef furnished by contract from San Francisco, Cal. Subsistence stores supplied every three months; clothing, camp and garrison equipage annually, and other quartermaster stores as needed. The post is supplied with excellent water from springs, conducted to reservoirs by two inch iron pipe, from reservoirs the water is distributed throughout the garrison in smaller pipes. There are three reservoirs with a capacity as follows: No. 1, main, 65,000 gallons; No. 2, supplying hospital and laundresses' quarters 17,697 gallons; No. 3, supplying men's quarters, 6657 gallons. Water sufficient except in very dry seasons, when economy is necessary.

Reservation. The island was reserved by the President for military purposes, November 6. 1850.

Description of country, etc. The surface of the island is markedly irregular, being broken into sharp ridges which rise rapidly to a common center eight hundred and twenty feet above the level of the sea. Between these the depressions are deeply cut, though here and there a wider and more gentle slope ends in a strip of sandy beach, softening a shore line otherwise bold and precipitous. The soil is for the most part an argillaceous loam, deep and rich in the lower ground and capable

under irrigation of great productiveness, unfortunately the places where this is practicable are few and limited in extent. Except during the latter part of the dry season the grasses are abundant, retaining much of their nutritive value under the most unfavorable conditions. The live oak and a highly aromatic laurel grow thickly in the more sheltered slopes, but their wood is of no commercial value. Geologically the basis of the island is a cretaceous sandstone with dikes of trap and serpentine. This sandstone is well uncovered towards the east, where it has been extensively quarried for use in the fortifications about the harbor and in some of the public buildings of San Francisco. The seasons are commonly divided into "wet and dry", the former embracing the months from October to May, inclusive. The mean temperature of the wet season is  $54^{\circ} 53'$  F. Mean temperature of the day  $57^{\circ} 52'$ . Mean temperature of the year  $56^{\circ} 38'$ . Average annual rain-fall 18.45 inches. Prevailing wind south-west. The healthfulness of the island is remarkable, its peculiar climatic conditions promoting, though to no serious extent catarrh and muscular rheumatism.

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*Furnished by Colonel O. B. Willcox, 12th Infantry, commanding post, February 1, 1877.*

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## BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

Established August 25, 1851, by the arrival of the transport "Helen McGaw" with a detachment of enlisted mechanics of the Ordnance Department commanded by Lieut. Chas. P. Stone, U. S. Ordnance. It is situated on the eastern extremity of the north bank of the straits of Carquinez. Latitude  $38^{\circ} 2' 31''$  North; longitude  $122^{\circ} 6' 52''$  West. The surface of the ground is hilly, the highest point being 204 feet above the level of the sea. Mean annual fall of rain 15 inches. Mean temperature  $70^{\circ}$ . The nearest post office and telegraph station is situated in the town of Benicia, about one mile distant. The straits which are more than five miles long vary in breadth from one-half to one and one-quarter miles, and connect the two great bays of San Pablo and Suisun. They should be called the "Golden Lane" as they form an outlet for nearly the whole wealth of California; the great twin rivers of the state mingling their waters, 30 miles above this post, before pouring them into the bosom of the latter named bay. The Sacramento brings from the north all the productions both mineral and vegetable of that portion of the state and the San Joaquin drains the immense plains of the south of its vast stores of grain. The foresight of the government in accepting the gift of land from Messrs. Larkin, Semple and Phelps, which constitutes this reservation, has been proved, the stores from this Department having been distributed before the time of railroads all over the state by using these great physical arteries. This situation which furnishes such great facilities for transportation to and fro, is yet perfectly protected from an invading fleet by the fortifications at the mouth of San Francisco harbor and if the vessels succeeded in passing through them, they would have to run a gauntlet of five miles of fire which could be prepared in a short time by arming the banks of these straits with cannon. Vessels of large draught would in some instances have to come within a quarter of a mile of the muzzle of these guns.

**Buildings.** Two store-houses, each two stories high, and one engine-house, one story in height, built by Captain Stone from stone, quarried on the post. The two former are each  $100' \times 30'$ , with metal roofs, the latter  $30' \times 30'$ , with shingle roof.





Arsenal store-house of Benicia, sand-stone with slate roof, erected in 1859, 175'x50', three stories high with two towers, four stories high at diagonal corners for defence of faces, designed while the vigilance committee held San Francisco. Three magazines, two of Benicia stone with inside roofs formed of groined arches of stone supported by columns of same material, and one on a modern plan built of brick; all have slate roofs, each magazine 100'x30'.

One store-house No. 2, built of brick, two stories high; front building 150'x50'; rear building 80'x50'.

Barracks for enlisted men built of brick, two stories and a half high (80'x25'), slate roof.

Guard and engine-house, under one slate roof, one story high, built of brick, the former 46'x24', the latter 32'x26'. A steam fire engine No. 2 has been provided for the post.

Office, brick, two stories and a half high (37'x37'), containing offices for the commanding officer, assistant O. S. K., clerks, quartermaster, and commissary departments, drawing-room and clothing room.

Gas-house, brick (12'x12), metal roof with stone cellar, same dimensions, the latter for the generator capacity for 500 burners.

Officers' quarters No. 1. Brick, two stories high, with a rear building; main building 50'x30'.

Officers' quarters No. 2. Brick, two stories high with a rear building, main building 50'x30'.

Officers' quarters No. 3 and 4. Built under one roof as tenement houses, brick, two stories high, main building of each set 36'x31'.

New blacksmith-shop. Brick (100'x50'). Capacity for fourteen forges.

New carpenter-shop. Brick, two stories (100'x50').

An independent smoke-stack for new shops, brick base (20'x20' and 80 feet high.)

Reservoir. Brick (70'x50', 13 feet deep), capacity 275,000 gallons.

Stable, of wood (120'x36').

Timber-shed. Wood (40'x30').

Three sets of temporary quarters. Wood. For superintendent and clerks.

Six sets of temporary quarters. Wood. For married men and laundresses.

One commissary store-house. Wood (25'x20').

One dispensary. Wood. One and one-half story high (30'x18').

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores procured from San Francisco depots, except forage, fuel and meat, which are contracted for here. Water obtained from one well pumped into the reservoir by a Knowles' steam pump. Nine hundred gallons per hour can also be obtained from artesian well by pumping.

**Reservation** declared by the President October 10, 1862. The title to this reservation has been perfected by the rejection of the "Suscol Grant" by the Supreme Court of the United States; before this the government held under a deed of gift, but the donors derived their title from General Vallejo, who claimed it under the Mexican grant, called the "Suscol". This grant not being confirmed, the fee simple from the trials of Quasdalupe Hidalgo was in the United States, and it has never parted with it. The arsenal reservation has an area of 238 acres.

*Information furnished by Lieut.-Colonel J. McAllister, Ordnance Department, March 27, 1877.*

## BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

**Established** in April, 1849. Situated on point of land on western end of Suisun Bay (Sacramento River) where bay contracts to form the Straits of Carquinez (connecting Suisun and San Pablo Bays). Latitude  $38^{\circ} 2' 1''$  North; longitude  $40^{\circ} 5'$  West. Elevation above the sea 166'. Post office, telegraph station, and express agency at Benicia, one mile west from post. Mail communication daily; distance to San Francisco, 28 miles; communication by steamer daily. Distance to Sacramento (the State capital) 88 miles; communication by steamer daily or by railroad from Vallejo, seven miles west. Mean temperature  $60^{\circ}$ .

**Buildings.** Barracks (six buildings,  $77' \times 30'$ ) for six companies. Quarters for officers, one building (for commanding officer)  $30' \times 80'$ , with addition of  $25' \times 45'$ ; three buildings (two stories and attics)  $35' \times 48\frac{1}{2}'$ , each containing four sets of quarters and a cottage  $25' \times 40'$ , containing one set of quarters.

Hospital ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  stories) four wards for 24 beds; prisoners' ward; steward's quarters (two rooms); dispensary and store-room; kitchen and mess-room; bath-room, laboratory, etc., in rear of main building.

Subsistence and Quartermaster store-house and office, one building ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  stories)  $25' \times 80'$ .

Quarters for married soldiers or laundresses, three buildings, respectively,  $117' \times 22'$ , containing eight sets;  $60' \times 20'$ , containing four sets; and  $60' \times 24'$ , containing four sets; the latter with mess-rooms and kitchens attached.

Quarters for commissary sergeant ( $16' \times 40'$ ), one story; contains two rooms and a shed kitchen. Lathed and plastered.

Guard-house,  $30' \times 26'$ .

Forage store-house ( $50' \times 30'$ ) one and a half stories; used as quartermaster's store-house.

Bakery ( $26' \times 44'$ ), with two ovens; capacity for baking 800 rations daily.

Adjutant's office ( $30' \times 50'$ ) one and a half stories.

Blacksmith-shop ( $41' \times 24'$ ), contains three forges. Used at present as a stable.

All the stables (except those in rear of officers' quarters) taken down and burned in 1875, in consequence of their having been occupied by glandered horses, on account of which all the public animals at the post were killed; stables never rebuilt.

The buildings are of wood, except the hospital main building and kitchens to two of the buildings for officers' quarters, which are of stone.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and Subsistence stores furnished from Depot at San Francisco. Water obtained from wells on reserve, and one just outside on west side (owned by Smith), pumped by wind-mills into a large circular tank near commanding officer's quarters (capacity about 20,000 gallons), thence by pipes to all the buildings, hydrants, etc., being attached for supply and attachment of hose in case of fire. Cisterns for rain water at commanding officer's quarters, hospital, adjutant's office, and officers' quarters, having a total capacity of about 200,000 gallons. Wood furnished by contract; coal can also be furnished if required. Two months' subsistence kept on hand.

**Indians.** None living in this part of the State.

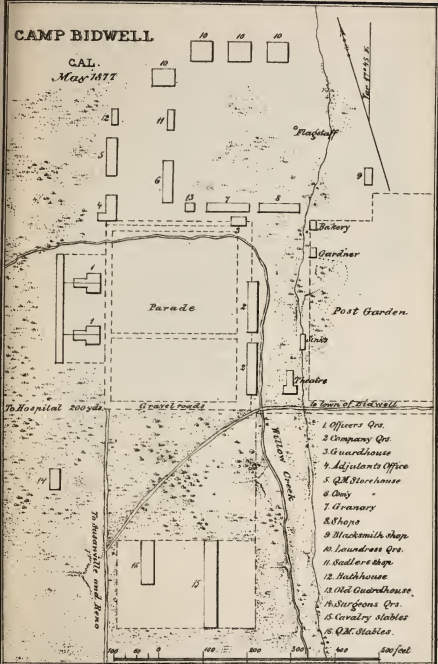






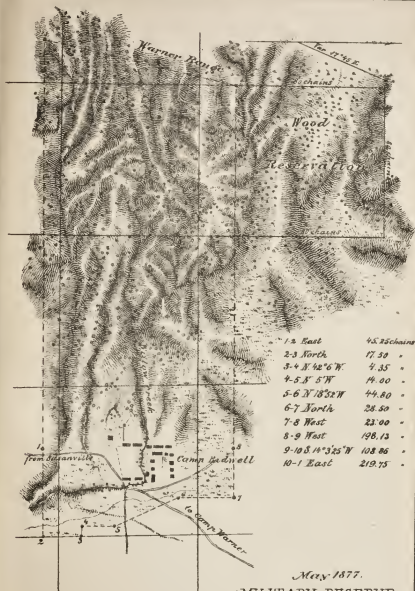
# CAMP BIDWELL

CAL.  
Mar 1877



1. Officers Qrs.
2. Company Qrs.
3. Guardhouse
4. Adjutants Office
5. QM Storehouse
6. Omy
7. Granary
8. Shops
9. Blacksmith shop
10. Laundry Qrs.
11. Saddlers shop
12. Bathhouse
13. Old Guardhouse
14. Surgeons Qrs.
15. Cavalry stables
16. QM Stables.







**Reservation** declared by the President, October 10, 1862. Area of barrack reserve 98.78 acres.

**Description of country, etc.** Surrounding country rolling and devoid of timber. Mount Diablo, the highest peak and western spur of Diablo Range, about 26 miles distant from the post, east across Suisun Bay in Contra Costa County. Soil argillaceous—of kind known as adobe clay—cracking to a depth of four feet in summer, and very tenacious in winter. Rocks metamorphic and limestone; quarries in the vicinity of the post furnishing excellent stone for building. Late in summer and autumn there is an absence of all vegetation, but in latter end of February and March the entire country presents the appearance of a flower garden. Grain and hay the principal productions. Numerous vineyards in the neighboring country. Vegetables can only be grown by irrigation. The warm season extends throughout the summer and autumn months, with but a small variation in the temperature during the rainy season, from November to March, inclusive. The prevailing wind from the south and south-west. Average rain-fall about 18 inches. Locality considered extremely healthy. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and rheumatism. The nearest local civil authorities are two Justices of the Peace at Benicia and a civil court at Fairfield, the county seat (Solano County). The roads are very difficult to travel during the rainy season. Distance from Benicia by rail to Sacramento 58 miles and to San Francisco 25 miles.

*Furnished by Captain Guy V. Henry, 3rd Cavalry, commanding the post, December 31, 1876.*

## CAMP BIDWELL, CAL.

Established in August, 1865, and first occupied by troops in same month. Situated in the north end of Surprise Valley. Latitude  $41^{\circ} 51' 34''$ ; longitude from Greenwich  $120^{\circ} 5' 59''$ . Elevation above sea level about 4,680'. The Post office is situated at Fort Bidwell, less than a quarter of a mile distant. The nearest railroad station is at Reno, Nev., on the C. P. R. R., 205 miles south from the post. The general character of the road is good, though difficult in the winter on account of snow, and is practicable for wagons from June 1 to January 1, and for lightly laden wagons the remaining months of the year, except when heavy snow storms occur. The road passes through the length of the valley in which the post is situated, along the foot of the Warner range of mountains, through a short cañon to Duck Flat. This portion of the road is good. From Duck Flat it passes through a dry sage plain, very heavy at all seasons, over some broken country through Buffalo Cañon, then over a long sage plain, heavy also, to Sheephead. On this portion of the road are some steep hills. From Sheephead to Fish Springs the road is somewhat mountainous, and in places quite heavy, passing over some steep sand-hills; the remainder to Reno, Nev., is a fair, level road. The time consumed in mail transit (*via* Susanville, Cal., 243 miles) to railroad station is four days. The mail leaves the post on Mondays and Thursdays; leaves railroad station (Reno) every day, Sunday excepted, for Susanville, Cal.; it leaves the latter place for Fort Bidwell on Mondays and Thursdays. The mail is conveyed in two-horse wagons, arranged to carry three persons. The nearest telegraph station is also Reno, Nev.

**Buildings.** The post is divisible into two distinct portions, the old post consisting of log buildings, viz.:

Four one-story buildings.

Three one-story barracks.

Carpenter shop, paint shop, and grain-house.

Three one-story buildings.

The Quartermaster's store-house (100'X30') a one-story frame building; boards placed vertically.

The blacksmith's shop (20'X40') built of logs.

The new post is situated south of the old; its construction was commenced in 1874, and is composed of the following buildings:

Two company barracks; two buildings for officer's quarters, divided into four sets; hospital; guard-house; and bakery.

The company barracks consist of two two-story frame buildings (each 134'X26'), erected in 1875, distant from each other 32', elevated on stone foundations about 2' above the level of the ground in front, and from 4' to 5' in rear, with porch 8' wide on either side on each story. The lower story of each building (10' high) is divided into an office (20'X11½'), first sergeant's room (11½'X20'), day room (11½'X38'), armory (8'X11½'), library (10½'X11½'), wash-room (11½'X18½'), mess-room (23'X46'), kitchen (21'X14½'), cook's-room (8'X9'), and store-room (8'X11½').

The upper stories (10' 3" in height), reached by a stair-case in center of buildings, are used as dormitories for the men, and are fitted up with a sufficient number of iron bunks (single), with wooden slats, ranged down both sides of the room; they are sufficiently warmed by two wood stoves in each. The buildings are lined with grooved boards and ventilated by 28 windows in upper, and 24 in lower stories; also by ventilators through lattice work in the ceiling of the dormitories.

The quarters of the officers are two double frame buildings (each 46'X38'), with kitchens (25'X32') in rear of, and connected with, main building. Each house containing on the first floor hall-way, two rooms (each 15'X18'), and provided with open fire-places. On the upper floor or attic are two rooms (each 15'X15'), and one (7'X9'), with two closets attached to each of the larger sized rooms. The kitchen to each house consists of two rooms (10'X15' and 15'X15'), to the latter two small closets are attached. Each building has a neat porch in front, with a small garden inclosed by a handsome picket paling to each house. In rear of each house is a commodious yard, surrounded by a good board fence, with wood shed, water closet, chicken coop, and servants' room.

The hospital is a substantial, new, and well-ventilated frame building, and stands on an elevated point, south-west of the parade ground, to the left and rear of the officers' quarters. It is built of pine lumber, and consists of an administration building and one ward for ten beds, arranged as a wing on the south side of the former; the front of the main building and the entire ward are surrounded by a covered veranda 8' wide; from the rear of the main building, at right angles to the ward, extends another wing, containing mess-room and kitchen. The building is heated by stoves.

The guard-house is a strongly constructed frame building (30'X40', 12' high) built on a rock foundation, with a porch in front 8' wide. The entrance is in front and center of the building and leads into a hall 8'X14'. On the right is a room (14'X15') for the officer of the guard; on the left a room (14'X15') for the guard. The hall leads (through a grated iron door) into the prisoners' room (14'X23'); to the right upon entering this room is a heavy bolted door leading into a passage way 6' wide, to the left of which are four cells (each 4½'X7'); the prison room is lighted by two grated windows (2'X3') placed 6' from the floor; the cells are lighted by small

apertures near the ceiling and by grated openings in the doors leading to passage way. All the above rooms are  $10\frac{1}{2}'$  high. The building is well ventilated and heated by stoves.

The post bakery is a frame building,  $15' \times 10'$  interior measurement, with one oven capable of baking two hundred rations at once.

The cavalry stables ( $32' \times 220'$ ) is a frame building in tolerable good condition, situated about 100 yards south of the row of men's quarters, and will accommodate seventy-four horses.

The Quartermaster's stable ( $32' \times 100'$ ) and corral are west of the cavalry stables about 150' distant. The building is new, ample, and commodious, with capacity for sheltering 50 animals. The inclosures in which the stables are situated are rectangular in form ( $230' \times 450'$ ) and well fenced.

**Supplies.** The nearest Quartermaster and Subsistence Depots are at San Francisco, Cal., distant about five hundred and thirty-five miles. The route of supply is from San Francisco to Reno by rail, and by contract wagon train from thence to post. Supplies can be forwarded only during the summer months. Six months' subsistence is usually kept on hand. The post is bountifully supplied with good water from two mountain streams, running into a reservoir on an eminence a short distance west of the post, from which reservoir it is distributed in iron pipes to the quarters and kitchens of officers and men and to the post hospital. Water is also supplied by Willow Creek, which runs through the post, and is used by the laundresses for cooking and washing purposes. A bath-house has been constructed during the last summer, and the waters from Warm Springs conducted by wooden troughs thereto are used for bathing purposes. The wood is furnished by contract, and obtained from the neighboring mountains. Forage in abundance is supplied by the farmers of the valley.

**Indians.** O-cho-ho's band of Pah-utes, numbering about 50, live in the neighborhood of the post. A band of Indians, known as the Warm Springs, are located about 70 miles from here, on the south fork of Pitt River.

**Reservation** declared by the President, October 4, 1870, and published in General Orders No. 43, Headquarters Department of California, dated San Francisco, Cal., November 22, 1870, and contains 2,561.45 acres, more or less. A wood reservation—pine timber—containing 640 acres (one square mile), the eastern boundary of which is a prolongation of the western boundary of the post reservation, was declared February 7, 1871, and published in General Orders No. 7, Headquarters Department of California, dated San Francisco, Cal., March 30, 1871.

**Description of country, etc.** The valley in which Camp Bidwell is located is sixty miles in length from north to south, and varies from four to seven miles in width from east to west. Is somewhat level, but higher on the western than on the eastern side, and contains three lakes of about equal size, their combined area being about one hundred square miles. These lakes have no outlets and are strongly saline. The surrounding country is hilly and mountainous. On the north and east the valley is bounded by arid table lands of sage brush; to the south and west it is broken and hilly—the foot-hills of the Warner range of mountains. Mount Bidwell, the highest peak of these mountains, is about eight miles distant in a northerly direction, and gradually terminates in a series of rugged hills and deep cañons in the north-east. Timber, principally pine, is found only on the mountains difficult of access.



Surprise Valley is well settled and under considerable cultivation. Soil, sandy loam impregnated with alkali. Wheat, barley, oats, and summer vegetables are raised in large quantities. The post has a fair garden; potatoes, cabbage, beets, onions, and lettuce are the principal vegetables. Grass excellent and abundant, and of the kind known as bottom; some timothy, clover, and red top are, however, being introduced. There is a saw-mill on Willow Creek about three miles from the post, from which lumber can be procured to advantage. The stone used for building material in the construction of foundations and chimneys at the post is procured in the neighborhood; it is soft and rather light sand-stone. The climate is dry and very healthy, and during the summer months quite warm; the winter varies greatly as regards the whole amount of cold weather and the degree of intensity at certain periods. The mercury fell to  $10^{\circ}$  in the winter of 1873, and in 1874 and 1875 the lowest point observed was  $6^{\circ}$ . The thermometer ranges seldom above  $96^{\circ}$  in summer or below  $8^{\circ}$  in winter. Average temperature (ther.)  $49.5^{\circ}$ ; hygrometer 44.4. Average rain-fall 14.38 inches. During the summer frequent and violent wind storms occur. The prevailing winds, which are strong in March and April, are from the south and south-west. A moderate proportion of snow falls in the winter, and the spring months are comparatively dry. The neighboring settlements are Fort Bidwell, adjacent to the post; Lake City, Cedarville, and Eagleville, are small villages situated in the valley and on the road leading to Reno, Nev. The nearest local civil authorities are a Justice of the Peace at Fort Bidwell and a civil court at Alturas, the capital of the county, about 60 miles distant.

The following are the distances to the principal points of travel in this and adjoining States: To San Francisco, Cal., 535 miles; to Reno, Nev. (*via* Susanville, Cal.), 243; to Reno, Nev., direct, 205; to Susanville, Cal., 153; to Fort Klamath, Oregon, 145; to Camp Harney, Oregon, 212; to Camp McDermit, Nev., 218.

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*Furnished, January 16, 1877, by Captain Thomas McGregor, 1st Cavalry, commanding post.*

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## CAMP GASTON, CAL.

Established in December 1858, as Fort Gaston, by Captain E. Underwood, 14th Infantry, and first occupied by troops in same month: name changed to Camp Gaston, January 1, 1867. It is situated within the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation; latitude  $41^{\circ} 5'$ ; longitude  $123^{\circ} 15'$ ; elevation above the sea, 397 feet; Post office at the Post Trader's store. Nearest railroad station is Redding, on the Oregon and California Railroad, S. S. E., from the post, distant about 125 miles. The trail to Weaverville, 85 miles, is good in summer, but is sometimes impassable in winter, owing to the great depth of snow on the mountains and high water. From Weaverville to Redding there is a wagon-road and a stage makes daily trips. The time consumed in mail transit to railroad station is three days; to San Francisco, four days. The mail leaves post on Tuesdays, going south to Weaverville, and on Saturdays, going west to Arcata; leaves San Francisco on Tuesdays, and the railroad station on Wednesdays. Mail conveyed on mule-back from Weaverville to post and from here to Arcata. Arrives from Arcata on Mondays in summer, and on Tuesdays in winter. The nearest telegraph station is Arcata, forty miles south-west of the post by mountain trail; can be accomplished by rider in twelve hours.

# TRINITY RIVER



## CAMP GASTON

CAL.

July 1877

1. Officers Qrs.
2. Adjutant's Office
3. Com'y Storehouse
4. Guardhouse
5. Q.M. Storehouse
6. Company Qrs.
7. Restaurant
8. Post Trader
9. Stables & Granary
10. Teamsters Qrs.
11. Barn
12. Ord. Serg't's Qrs.
13. Blacksmith shop
14. Com'y Serg't's Qrs.
15. Carpenter shop
16. Laundress Qrs.
17. Hospital
18. Hosp. Matron
19. Bakery
20. Powder Magazine
21. Library
22. 1st Serg't's Qrs.

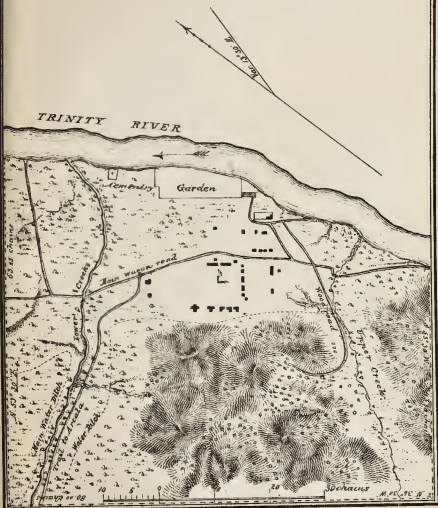
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# MILITARY RESERVE CAMP CASTON CAL.

July 1877





**Buildings.** Barracks for two companies of Infantry; one building, log (74'x28', and 12 feet high); the other, frame (120'x30', and 12 feet high), built of rough boards, battened.

Quarters for one major, frame building, one and one-half story high; size of main building 33'x22', with wings (12'x30' and 12'x11' respectively).

Quarters for three captains; No. 1, log building (31'x17'), with two wings (25'x14' and 27'x14' respectively); No. 2, log building (32'x19'), with an extension in rear (26'x12'); No. 3, log building (30'x19'), with an extension in rear (26'x12').

Quarters for four subalterns; No. 1, adobe building (36'x28'); No. 2, log building (30'x20'), with an extension in rear (29'x20').

Hospital, frame building, hard finished with two wards for ten beds.

Three store-houses. Subsistence, frame building, one and one-half story high (51'x28'), with an extension of logs (30'x19'); quartermaster's, frame building (100'x25'); forage-house, log building (61'x30').

Adjutant's office, log building (20'x20').

Guard-house, log building (60'x22').

Magazine, brick building (14'x14').

Post library, frame building (60'x30').

Quarters for eight laundresses; four sets of log buildings (18'x36').

Ordnance sergeant's quarters, log building (30'x18'), with a frame addition (16'x16').

Commissary sergeant's quarters, frame building (20'x18').

Blacksmith's shop, frame building (30'x20').

Carpenter's and painter's shop, two-story frame building (36'x30').

Bakery, frame building (30'x20').

One stable with capacity for nine animals.

Quartermaster's corral (235'x100'). In the corral are two sheds capable of sheltering forty animals.

The buildings are all covered with "shakes" except the hospital which has a shingle roof.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depots at San Francisco; they are carried by sea to Arcata, and from thence by pack mules to this post. Water is obtained from two creeks, one above, the other below the post, and is conveyed in ditches cut in close proximity to all of the buildings. After supplying the post, the water is conducted to the post garden, where it is used for irrigating purposes, and through the quartermaster's corral for the use of the animals. During the rainy season, the supply of water in the upper creek is sufficient, but in summer months recourse is had to the lower creek, the water from which is conducted in a flume about three hundred yards, and then by a ditch one mile in length. Wood is furnished by contract and obtained from an average distance of two miles from the post. Six months' subsistence kept on hand. Best season to supply the post from May to October.

**Indians.** The Hoopa, Redwood, and Pitt River Indians, numbering about 500, belong on the reservation; they are at present peaceable. There are no principal chiefs on this reservation; there are head men but their influence over the Indians is very little. The agency is situated about three-fourths of a mile from the post.

**Reservation** declared by the President April 2, 1869. Area 451.5 acres.

**Description of country, etc.** The post is situated in Hoopa Valley on the west bank of the Trinity River, above twelve miles above its junction with the Klamath. The surrounding country is mountainous; the soil of this valley is well adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain and vegetables without irrigation. The country between Hoopa Valley and Klamath River affords excellent grazing at all seasons of the year. The principal trees are pine, fir, and oak; the two former are abundant, and furnish all the lumber used at the post. There is a saw-mill belonging to the Indian reservation about three miles from the post from which lumber is procured. On the mountains surrounding the post, a very fine quality of the post oak abounds. Stone for building purposes is very scarce, but about fourteen miles south of the post, there is an unlimited quantity of good limestone. The warm season is from June to September inclusive; winters mild; the prevailing wind is from N. N. E. during the summer, and from S. S. W. in the winter months. Mean temperature 56°. Average yearly rain-fall 43 inches. There are no malarial diseases; the locality is very healthy. The nearest settlements are Orleans Bar and Arcata. The nearest local civil authorities are a Justice of the Peace at Orleans Bar and a Civil Court at Eureka. The following are the estimated distances to the principal points of travel to and from the post: To Orleans Bar by trail 30 miles; Arcata by trail 40; Eureka by trail and road 52; Weaverville by trail 85.

*Information furnished by 1st Lieutenant James Halloran, 12th Infantry, commanding the post, January 3, 1877.*

## CAMP HALLECK, NEV.

Established in July 1867 by Captain S. P. Smith, 8th Regiment of Cavalry, under orders from the Commander of the Department of California. It is situated on the right bank of Cottonwood Creek about six miles from its source and nearly the same distance above its confluence with Secret Creek. The two streams after uniting with Wann and Lamodle Creeks flow into the Humboldt River, twelve miles N. N. W. of the post. Latitude 40° 48' 45" North; longitude 115° 19' 34" West; magnetic variation 16° 21' 24" East; altitude 5790 feet. Post office at the post. Nearest railroad and telegraph station is at Halleck Station on the Central Pacific Railroad, twelve miles N. N. W. of the post. Road fair except in the spring when it is partly overflowed, very muddy, and almost impassable for heavy teams. Bridges were built by the troops last year over Secret Creek and the Humboldt River. Time consumed in mail transit to railroad station, two hours. The mail leaves the post daily and is received daily from east and west. Mail is conveyed in huck-board, drawn by two mules. One passenger can be carried.

**Buildings.** The harracks consist of two one-story buildings, occupying a portion of the south side of the parade. One is built of log, stockade fashion (90' X 26'); the other is of adobe (89' X 25'). Each will accommodate about forty men.

A third building, formerly used for a hospital, is occupied in part as harracks for a portion of one of the companies which could not be accommodated in the log building before mentioned.

# CAMP HALLECK NEV.

1. Officers Qrs
2. Company Qrs
3. Co. Messroom
4. Adjutant's Office
5. Old Hospital
6. New "
7. Com's Storehouse
8. Q.M. Storehouse
9. Blacksmith shop
10. Carpenter shop
11. Magazine
12. Guardhouse
13. Laundry Qrs
14. Stables
15. Corral
16. Lodge
17. Bakery

100 0 200 300 feet







MILITARY RESERVE  
CAMP HALLECK  
NEV.





The officers' quarters consist of one frame building and three adobe buildings, occupying the east side of the parade. The frame building is built on the plan approved by the Quartermaster-General for field officers' quarters, one and a half stories high. The adobe quarters are each 32'X36' with shingle roofs. They are one story in height and are divided into two sets of two rooms each by a hall through the centre.

A frame building on the north side of the parade (30'X40'), was built in 1870 for an adjutant's office, and reading-room, and is at present occupied by two officers.

The hospital is a frame building, two stories, with covered piazza to both stories, extending entirely around the building. The ward has a capacity for twelve beds and there are rooms for dispensary, office, store-rooms, etc.

The store-houses are two in number; one used for the quartermaster and subsistence property (60'X30'); the other for forage (60'X25'). This building is an adobe with frame addition.

The guard-house is on the west side of the parade. It is a stockade building (30'X44') with shingle roof. There are three cells, one guard-room and one prison-room.

The magazine is on the west side of the parade, near the guard-house. It is built of stone.

The quarters for married men are in rear of the south side of the parade, in one frame building (84'X24', and 9' high). There are seven sets of one room and a kitchen each.

The bakery is an adobe building in rear of the south side of the parade. The oven has a capacity for 350 loaves of bread.

There are two stables (180'X34' each); one for the Cavalry, the other for the quartermaster's animals. Both are built of rough boards. They have a capacity for sheltering seventy animals each.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at San Francisco by rail to Halleck Station on the Central Pacific Railroad, thence by government teams to the post (12 miles). Water is obtained from a creek in Ross Cañon by means of an acequia about one mile in length. This water however generally freezes in the winter, and it is necessary to go from one to two miles to get water for the garrison. During the spring and early summer, Cottonwood Creek brings down a large body of water directly through the post. This supply generally fails in August. An appropriation has been made to cover the expenses of an acequia and reservoir to be supplied from Wann Creek, by which an unfailing supply of water can be obtained. Wood is furnished by contract and obtained from the cañons five or six miles south of the post. Three months' subsistence stores are generally kept on hand. The best season to supply the post is from July to December.

**Indians.** There are no large tribes of Indians in the immediate vicinity of the post. A few wandering families of the Shoshone race are occasionally seen. They subsist principally on fish, rabbits, and small game and are peaceable and inoffensive. Many of them are employed by the ranchers in the neighboring valleys. They have some ponies and a few arms but can scarcely be said to have any tribal organization. There is no government reservation for them nearer than the one at Camp McDermit.

**Reservation** declared by the President October 4, 1870; published in General Orders No. 43, Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., November 22, 1870. Area about nine square miles.

**Description of country, etc.** Camp Halleck is situated at the base of the northern slope of the East Humboldt range which here runs nearly from north-east to south-west. The post is at an elevation of 5790 feet above the sea, and Mount Taylor which is less than one mile east of the garrison rises nearly 5000 feet above the level of the parade ground. Three or four peaks near by exceed this slightly in height, one rising to an elevation of 12,400 feet above the sea-level. In the cañons there is a rather scanty growth of small cedar, pine, and mountain mahogany. Along the streams is a pretty fair growth of cottonwood, poplar, willow, and alder. Almost every cañon has a small stream running out of it, most of which are well stocked with mountain trout. Between the post and the railroad the country is rolling and intersected with numerous small streams emptying into the Humboldt River which drains this entire section of country. The soil is a rich black loam quite fertile when irrigated. Barley is the principal crop but some wheat and oats are raised. The country is exposed to frosts during almost every month in the year, so that only the hardier vegetables can be raised. All crops require irrigation to be certain of success, though thunder showers are of frequent occurrence during the summer. Lumber cannot be procured to advantage nearer than Truckee, on the Central Pacific Railroad. The mountains contain some good stone for building purposes. Granite, quartz, and limestone predominate. June, July, and August are generally very warm months; the winters are usually long and cold, and the snow-fall very heavy. The prevailing wind is from the south-west throughout the year. Elko, on the Central Pacific Railroad; 30 miles north-west from the post, is the county seat and only town of any importance. All the smaller valleys and creeks on both sides of the Humboldt range have more or less inhabitants, the larger part of whom are engaged in farming or stock-raising. The grazing land in the vicinity is abundant, and the quality of the grass good, particularly on the foot-hills. The winters, however, are often so severe that large numbers perish. The average rain-fall in three years is 6.61 inches. The health of the post is excellent; but two deaths from disease have been reported in five years and they from causes not incident to the climate. There can scarcely be said to be any prevailing disease. Rheumatic affections probably occur more often than anything else. A large number of cottonwood trees have been planted about the post during the last autumn. It is doubtful whether the experiment will prove a success as it has failed here before. Should they grow they would add very much to the beauty of the post. The nearest local authorities are a Justice of the Peace at Wanu Creek (two miles distant) and a Civil Court at Elko. The mean temperature for 1874-5, was 46° 95', maximum 108°, minimum 4°; for 1875-6, mean 46° 97', maximum 105°, minimum 7° (Fahrenheit).

Distance to Halleck Station, 12 miles; to Camp McDermit, 260; to Elko, 30; to Reno, 355; to Kelton, 167; to San Francisco, 583.

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*Furnished by Major George B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, commanding the post, January 1, 1877.*



# CAMP M<sup>c</sup>DERMIT

NEV.

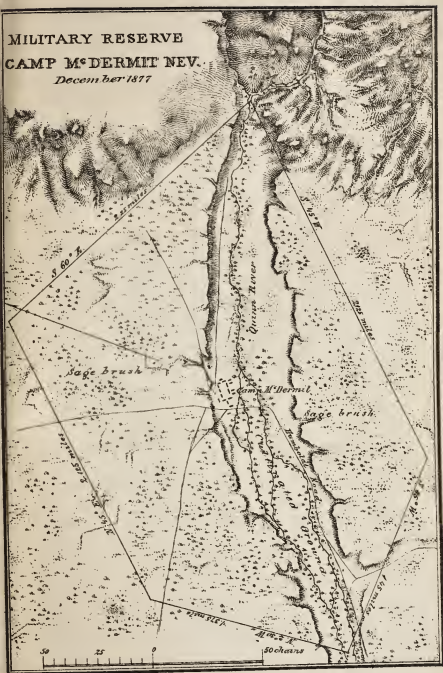
December 1877





MILITARY RESERVE  
CAMP M<sup>C</sup>DERMIT NEV.

December 1877







## FORT McDERMIT, NEVADA.

**Established** in the summer of 1863, by the Second California Volunteer Cavalry, as Quinn River Camp No. 33. Name changed to Camp McDermit in August, 1865, and to Fort McDermit per G. O. No. 2, Headquarters, M. D. P. & D. C. of April 5, 1879. The post was built in 1866-67. Situated on the right bank of the east branch of Quinn River. Latitude  $42^{\circ} 58'$ ; longitude  $40^{\circ} 37'$ . Elevation above the sea 4,700'. Post office at the post. Nearest Railroad station, Winnemucca, on the Central Pacific Railroad, south by west of the post, distant 80 miles. Road good in summer; heavy in winter, but passable at all seasons. Time consumed in mail transit to railway station is 14 hours; mail leaves post daily; leaves railroad station daily; mail conveyed in two-horse coaches, arranged to carry five passengers; telegraph station at the post.

**Buildings.** Barracks, two buildings, rough stone ( $104' \times 24'$  each), floored and ceiled, for one company of cavalry or two companies of infantry.

Company mess-room and kitchen, frame ( $56' \times 16'$ ).

Quarters for one captain, frame ( $40' \times 32'$ ).

Quarters for one captain, stone ( $62' \times 26'$ ), containing four rooms.

Quarters for two subalterns, frame ( $40' \times 28'$ ).

Quarters for one assistant surgeon, lieutenant, frame ( $32' \times 16'$ ).

Hospital, frame, two wards for eight beds.

Three store-houses: subsistence, frame ( $60' \times 26'$ ), quartermaster's and granary, frame ( $75' \times 26'$ ). Post ordnance, stone ( $17' \times 17'$ ).

Quarters for three laundresses. Two sets, stone ( $34' \times 27'$  and  $14' \times 20'$ ); one set partitioned off from company quarters ( $22' \times 24'$ ).

Quarters for post commissary sergeant, frame ( $21' \times 20'$ ).

Guard-house, stone ( $33' \times 23'$ ).

Bakery, frame ( $29' \times 12'$ ).

Post adjutant's office, adobe ( $35' \times 23'$ ).

Blacksmith's shop, stone ( $34' \times 28'$ ).

Two stables, frame (one  $21' \times 30'$ , the other  $120' \times 36'$ ), with a total capacity for sheltering 130 animals.

Quartermaster's corral ( $120' \times 100'$ ).

All the foregoing frame buildings, except company mess-room, have been recently built, and are in a very good condition.

The following are old buildings, not in repair, and are in use as follows:

One stone building ( $72' \times 32'$ ) formerly used as a store-house for quartermaster's and subsistence supplies, now partly used as a company reading-room and partly as a carpenter shop.

One frame building, old granary ( $75' \times 20'$ ) now used by the quartermaster for sheltering spring wagon, lumber, etc.

All the buildings at the post are one story, with shingle roofs.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at San Francisco, Cal., by rail to Winnemucca, Nev., and by contract train thence to post. Water is obtained from the east branch of Quinn River, which flows through the post. Barley, hay, straw, and wood are obtained by contract. Wood is scarce

and difficult to procure from the neighboring cañons and mountains within a circuit of forty miles from the post. Six months' subsistence kept on hand. Best season to supply the post from April to November.

**Indians.** The Pah-Ute Indians, numbering about 2,000, live in this section of this Territory; they are at present peaceable, though many participated in the Bannock hostilities of last year. There are now no Indians at the Malheur Agency, Oregon, 160 miles distant; those heretofore there, about 750, were either killed or surrendered as prisoners during the hostilities of last summer. It is reported there are about 400 each on the reservations at Pyramid Lake and Walker River in the south-western part of this State. The principal chief of this tribe is old Win-nemucca, who claims to be the great war chief of all his people. Natchez band of 250 are scattered along the valleys of Quinn River and Paradise and along the Humboldt and C. P. Railroad in summer. In winter they usually reside near the post. Captain Jim's band of 100 in Jordan Valley and Owyhee River, I. T. The Indian Bureau is now taking steps to collect these two bands on a reservation.

**Reservation** declared by the President, October 4, 1870, and promulgated in General Orders No. 40, Headquarters Department of California, dated San Francisco, Cal., October 28, 1870. Area 3974.4 acres.

**Description of country, etc.** The surrounding country is hilly and mountainous, interspersed with valleys. The Quinn River Valley differs but little in its general characteristics from all the valleys in Nevada. It is limited on all sides by mountains, being about 60 miles long and 10 miles wide, with a number of passes and cañons: the basin of the valley presents an undulating country, covered for the most part with sage brush, the deeper portions only being meadow land. Signal Mountain, the highest peak and north-western spur of the Santa Rosa Mountains, is about five miles north-east from the post. Disaster Peak, the highest peak of the opposite mountain chain, known as the Quinn River Mountains, is about 42 miles north-west from the post, and forms a prominent land-mark; a rolling country intervenes between the two points. The post is located about a mile from the mouth of a cañon, a break in the Santa Rosa Mountains, through which the eastern branch of Quinn River flows; this branch has its origin in two separate cañons about 15 miles east of the post, and after uniting with the McDermit Creek, about 12 miles from here and from the opposite mountains, pursues its course as the Quinn River, and finally sinks about 60 miles from the post. The Humboldt River is 74 miles south, the ford of the Owyhee River is 56 miles north-east, and the ferry of the same river 72 miles north from the post. The soil of the creek bottom is very fertile, and would be adapted for raising vegetables were it not for the occurrence of early and late frosts; this valley is not an agricultural region, but very well adapted for stock; the grasses, especially in the foot-hills and mountains, are highly nutritious; there are about 50,000 head of stock (cattle, horses, and sheep) in the valley. Paradise Valley, 42 miles south-east of the post, and divided from the Quinn River Valley by the Santa Rosa Mountains, produces, with the aid of irrigation, nearly all the cereals consumed in this section. The country is timberless. Fire-wood, such as mountain mahogany, is found in limited quantity and in scattered groups in the mountains, and cotton-wood, willows, and shrubs in small quantities along the creeks. There is no suitable stone, except broken surface rocks, for building purposes, nor any lime in the vicinity. The warm season is from May to September, inclusive; during winter

1. Comdg. Officers Qrs.
2. " " Stables
3. Officers Qrs.
4. Ord. Sergeant's Qrs.
5. Officers Storehouse
6. Bakery
7. Hospital
8. Hosp. Stewards Qrs.
9. Kitchens
10. Guardhouse
11. Barracks
12. Shot houses
13. Q.M. Stables
14. Carptrs. Blacksmith Shop
15. Laundrys Qrs
16. Haystacks
17. Washhouse

18. Main Cut Off
19. Water Tanks
- Hydrants





MILITARY RESERVE  
POINT SAN JOSE CAL.

January 1877

Laguna Street

Sand Hills

Bay Street

Van Ness Avenue

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 feet

Var. 16° 35' E.





there is a medium temperature; the prevailing winds are from the east and south-west. The "norther" occurs occasionally at all seasons, and prevails steadily from two to three days at a time. Whirlwinds are a frequent and interesting phenomenon throughout the hot season. The average amount of rain and melted snow per annum is between nine and ten inches. Mean temperature in summer  $66^{\circ} 43'$ ; mean temperature in winter  $38^{\circ} 43'$ . Malarial diseases are of occasional occurrence. Catarrhal affections and diseases due to sudden changes in the temperature are far more frequent. The locality is healthful nevertheless. The neighboring settlements are Paradise Valley and Winnemucca; the vicinity of the post will scarcely be settled in the immediate future; about 15 stock men, with or without their families, occupy the valley. The nearest local civil authorities are at Winnemucca, Nev., the county seat of Humboldt County.

The following are the distances to the principal points of travel in this territory: To Winnemucca, Nev., 80 miles; Silver City, I. T., 120; Boise City, I. T., 180; Old Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, 56; Old Camp Three Forks, I. T., 72; Fort Harney, Oregon, 180; Fort Bidwell, Cal., 218; Fort Halleck, Nev., 260; Steene's Mountain Oregon, 72.

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*Information furnished by Captain Henry Wagner, 1st Cavalry, commanding post, under date December 20, 1876. Amended at Division Headquarters, 1879.*

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## FORT POINT SAN JOSE, CAL.

Established in 1863, as Post Point San José, Cal., and first occupied by troops in October, 1863. Situated on the south side of the Bay of San Francisco. To the westward about two miles is the Presidio of San Francisco, and opposite, in the middle of the harbor channel, is the Island of Alcatraz, distant about one and one-quarter miles. Latitude  $37^{\circ} 0' 48''$  North; longitude  $122^{\circ} 23' 20''$  West; elevation, at flag staff, 113 feet above the sea. Post office, San Francisco. Nearest street cars about one-half mile from post. San José is a rocky point projecting into the bay northward, with steep bluff on the north and north-east sides, sloping off into low sand hills towards the city and Presidio. The roads across the sand are of clay and in fair condition. The attempt made a few years ago to reclaim that portion of the sand hills included in the reservation, by planting with harley and lupine seed, has met with partial success. The roads to the post are three; The first by way of Bay, Larkin, and North Point streets, is temporarily blockaded by the grading of Bay street. The second road is a narrow dirt road, from Polk street, which strikes the sand hills nearly in a line with Van Ness Avenue. This road is much used in winter time, when the heavy rains compact the sand and render the usual roads heavy from mud. The third road enters from Laguna street, not far from the beach, and is in first rate condition.

**Buildings.** Quarters of the Division Commander—No. 1. These quarters were erected in 1877 and occupy nearly the site of the old quarters for the commanding officer. The main portion of this latter building was moved about eighty yards to



the north and repaired into a set of quarters for the post commander. A wing (guests' chamber) and the kitchen were retained on the site and form part of the present Division Commander's quarters. The main part of the building which is new is 72'X34' with a square projection on the north-east side 26'X30'. This new part is two stories high. The guests' chamber (20'X23') projects from the south-east end. The kitchen, laundry, etc., (30'X38') stands at the north-west corner. The foundation of the main building is a stone wall with brick coping, giving a large cellar.

The old stable on the premises was moved about forty yards to the south-east of the present quarters; a small wing of the old house was moved to it and a carriage shed built on.

Commanding officer's quarters—No. 2. Constructed in 1877—78 out of the main body of the building which occupied the present site of the Division Commander's quarters. Being on sloping ground the west side of the house is carried by a stone wall which serves to hold back the sand. Studding was set under the rest of the house, giving a basement. Four large dormer windows were put in the roof and a piazza to the north end.

Lieutenant's quarters—No. 3. This was repaired in the summer of 1878 by putting a gable roof over the bed-room and servant's room and attaching a shed room in rear for kitchen. The gable roof gives two small additional rooms up stairs. The foundations were repaired and the house thoroughly painted throughout.

Surgeon's quarters—No. 4. This building was repaired in spring 1878. The narrow two-story wing which projected from the southern end was turned at right angles and attached to the main building. New chimneys were put in, the rooms re-arranged and repaired and the foundation overhauled.

Lieutenant's quarters—No. 5. This building was repaired in the autumn of 1878 by re-arranging the rooms, putting in a hall entering from the east side, replacing the southern piazza by a bay window, widening the kitchen and adding one basement-room. Brick piers were substituted for the wooden blocks forming the foundation.

Barracks. Two buildings (each 90'X30' 6''), capable of accommodating two full companies. Only one now in use as quarters.

Mess-hall and kitchens. Two buildings (each 60' 9''X18' 6'') for two full companies. One now used as a paint-shop.

Laundresses' quarters. Two buildings (each 22'X23'), with accommodations for four married men and laundresses.

Ordinance sergeant's quarters. A small house (16'X22'), two stories, with 10'X12' extension, one story.

Commissary sergeant's quarters. Frame building, two stories (16'X24'), brick piers. Built in summer 1878.

Guard-house. (18'X43'), with accommodation for about fifteen prisoners and a small guard.

Hospital. (18'X32' 6''), with 18' 6''X19' extension, and accommodation for four patients and a nurse.

Medical store-rooms and hospital steward's quarters. One building (26'X45') divided into six rooms.

Ordinance, quartermaster's and commissary store-house. (90'X30' 2''), with offices for commanding officer, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, and quarters for commissary sergeant.

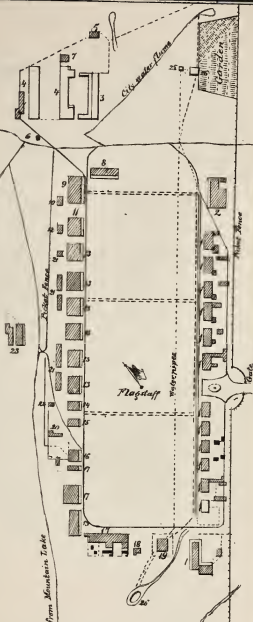
Quartermaster's stables and wagon-house. An irregular building (76'X52' in its greatest extent), with room for twenty animals and the necessary vehicles and forage.

1. Officers Qrs
2. Hospital
3. Q.M. Stables & Gunshed
4. Stables
5. Blacksmith shop
6. Arty. Guardhouse
7. Navy Guardhouse
8. New Barracks for Battery
9. Q.M. & Army Storehouse
10. Bakehouse
11. B.S. & Carpenter shop
12. Tinsmith shop
13. Old frame Bks.
14. Guardhouse
15. Adjutants Office
16. N.C. Staff
17. Adobe Quarters
18. Schoolhouse
19. Chapel
20. Wagon shed
21. Kitchens
22. Magazine
23. Suttler
24. Landwomans Qrs
25. Steam waterlifter
26. Reservoir
27. Cemetery

1  
27

# PRESIDIO CAL.

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 feet









Hay scale. Small building of rough boards (16'x20'). Moved in 1878. Now between commissary and ordnance sergeant's quarters.

Shot and shell houses. Two buildings of rough boards (27' 6'x35' and 20'x30').

Wash-house. (12'x18') attached to west end of kitchen; supplied with hot and cold water.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depot at San Francisco. Fuel, forage and straw by contractors in that city. Water in unlimited quantity, and of good quality, furnished by Spring Valley Water Works free of charge, as the works of the company were originally on the government reservation. There is not over two months subsistence supplies kept on hand. Water supply from the Spring Valley Mains; the main flume of the company crosses this reservation by a tunnel.

**Reservation** [declared by the President, December 31, 1851. Reduced to its present area by Act of Congress, July 1, 1870. The reservation is bounded on the east, south and west sides by Van Ness avenue, Bay street and Laguna street, respectively. At the present time Bay street is being graded.

**Description of country, etc.** The post is surrounded on the land side by the city of San Francisco, though this portion of it has not been settled up. To the south-east are the works of the Spring Valley Water Company and the Pioneer Woolen Mills. To the latter is attached a number of dwellings for the workmen and their families. With these exceptions, there are but few buildings between Larkin street on the east, Chesnut street on the south and Buchanan street on the west. These streets nearly define the present limits of the sand. A high hill overlooking the post, and about 900 yards distant, shuts in the sand at the south-east corner of this rectangle. From this south the sand is limited by a low meadow tract occupied partly by gardens and partly by a large stagnant pool called the Lagoon. About Buchanan street on the west, is the Black Point Pork Packing Establishment. The prevailing winds in summer are from the westward. In winter they are not constant, being usually the precursors of rain storms. The average temperature for several years past has been about 55°, the thermometer seldom falling below 35° or rising above 85°.

*Furnished by First Lieutenant William R. Quinan, 4th Artillery, commanding post, December 31, 1876. Amended by the post commander in August, 1879.*

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## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Established as a military post by the Spanish; the exact date is not known. It was first occupied by United States troops March 7, 1847, by Captain F. J. Lippitt's company, of Colonel J. D. Stevenson's regiment, First New York Volunteers. Situated in the north-west suburbs of San Francisco, on a slope which ascends gradually from the sand and salt-water marshes on the southern margin of the harbor of San Francisco. It overlooks the bay and has in view the posts of Fort Point, a mile to

the north-west, near the harbor mouth; that of Alcatraz Island, to the north and eastward; that of Point San José, to the east; and Angel Island, to the north-east. Latitude  $37^{\circ} 47' 29'' 8'''$ ; longitude  $122^{\circ} 26' 15''$ . Elevation above the sea about 58'. The post is built on the sides of a parallelogram, 550 by 150 yards, which is partly open to the bay on the north-west side. The nearest Post office is in San Francisco, distance four miles.

**Buildings.** Division headquarters established at the Presidio, July 1, 1878, by Act of Congress, approved June 18, 1878, occupies two buildings ( $80' \times 30'$ ), formerly barracks, in the center of the parade.

Engineer office ( $45' \times 28'$ ) two stories, eight rooms.

The adjutant's office is a one-story building ( $36' \times 30'$ ) four rooms.

Chapel ( $30' \times 45'$ ).

School-house ( $30' \times 18'$ ).

Engine-house ( $20' \times 28'$ ).

The officers' quarters consist of fourteen (14) buildings (the largest  $114' \times 32'$ ) three story, with a wing ( $40' \times 30'$ ) thirty-nine rooms in all, comprising six seven-room sets and six two-room sets of quarters. Thirteen one and a half story cottages, with all modern improvements; very comfortable and neat. They face from the parade ground and are numbered from right to left. All have five rooms on the ground floor (except No. 7, which has one additional); the parlors are  $18' \times 15'$ , bedrooms  $18' \times 16'$ , dining-rooms  $13' \times 13'$ , kitchens  $12' \times 17'$ . There are four rooms, and in some five, on the second floor, for bed and servants' rooms. All are supplied with hot and cold water.

Barracks for enlisted men consist of six buildings, and can accommodate six companies or batteries. Four are one story ( $80' \times 30'$ ) with kitchens in rear; one, one story ( $80' \times 30'$ ) with squad room, orderly room, mess hall, kitchen, etc., complete; one, two story ( $120' \times 30'$ ) orderly room, mess hall, kitchen, library, etc., on first floor, and squad room upstairs; very complete and comfortable; all have wash and bath rooms attached.

Laundresses' quarters. There are quarters for 19 married men, in nine frame buildings. Eight of the buildings are  $60' \times 27'$ , eight rooms in each; and one  $80' \times 36'$  12 rooms. There are three old adobe structures, built by the Mexican natives, now much dilapidated, but with modern roofs in good repair; one ( $160' \times 29'$ ) one story, twelve rooms, one hundred years old; one ( $90' \times 28'$ ) one story, six rooms; one ( $20' \times 23'$ ) one story, three rooms.

The hospital is a two-story building ( $80' \times 40'$ ) with basement, and a wing ( $35' \times 22'$ ), porch in front and rear. It is divided into four wards ( $40' \times 22' \times 20'$ ) for fifty beds; a small ward for prisoners ( $20' \times 10' \times 13'$ ) and one attendant's room ( $20' \times 18' \times 13'$ ). Each is provided with water pipes and marble basins; also the usual hospital furniture. They are all warmed by grated fire-places for coal, and lighted and ventilated by the windows. In addition to these is a dispensary, furnished with hot and cold water, and the necessary fixtures. The kitchen in the basement is likewise furnished with hot and cold water; has a good range and an adjoining pantry, store-room, and mess hall.

The bake-house is a one-story building ( $42' \times 18'$ ); oven turns out a batch of 412 rations.

The guard-house is two story ( $30' \times 40'$ ) with porch in front; the first floor is occupied as a guard-room, with cells attached for general prisoners; and the second floor is divided into a main prison-room  $35' \times 20' \times 12'$  and cells  $10' \times 5' \times 12'$ .

Store-houses. One for Subsistence and Quartermaster's stores, one story (110'X30') with offices, etc., complete. One for ordnance stores, one story (86'X36'). One (35'X20') one story, for lumber lime, etc., with paint shop attached. One (62'X22') one story, for wagons, etc. (out of repair), and one magazine (28'X30'). Forage is stored in loft of stables and coal in sheds.

The carpenter and blacksmith shop is a one-story building (80'X30').

Stables. One for private horses (66'X24') eight stalls and carriage room. Two for artillery or cavalry (215'X30'), with seventy-one stalls in one and seventy-six in the other, with lofts for grain and hay. A small guard-house is near each.

One building (175'X30') is divided, one-half is used by Quartermaster's animals, with twenty stalls, ten single and ten double; the other half as a gun shed for the Battery, and store-room in the loft.

The buildings are all of wood, with the exception of the magazine, which is of stone, and two sets of laundresses' quarters and two store-houses are built of adobe and are very old. All have shingled roofs.

Supplies. Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Medical stores are contracted for by the chiefs of the respective departments at Division Headquarters. The water supply is derived from the flume of the Spring Valley Water Company, which passes by the post on the north-east side. It is forced by a steam engine into a reservoir at the southern or higher end of the post, whence it is supplied by pipes to the different buildings. The supply, as a rule, is ample, and the quality excellent. The waste water pipes empty into large covered sewers, running both in front and rear of the quarters, and discharge into tide water.

Reservation declared by the President on November 6, 1850, and contains 1,542 acres.

Description of country, etc. The reservation has a frontage on the bay of about a mile and a half. Back from the post the ground rises rapidly into grass-covered hills. There are no shade trees, except about the officers' quarters. The climate is varied and variable; generally mild and pleasant during the early part of the day, but chilly and damp toward its close. Strong winds generally prevail after 11 A. M. daily during the summer and autumn, while in winter there is much moisture in the atmosphere, either falling as heavy rain or enveloping the post in a thick penetrating mist, which creeps in from the ocean and spreads itself over the lower lying portion of the harbor boundaries. The site is well drained naturally by a fall of one foot in twenty, so that even immediately after heavy rains there are no standing pools. The parade ground is grassy all the year round. Mean annual temperature 52.50 Fahrenheit. The soil is well adapted for raising vegetables when irrigated. Each company and the hospital cultivate a small garden and raise a variety of vegetables. The health of the command is excellent all the year round. The climatic diseases are acute rheumatism, coughs, and catarrh.

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*Furnished by Colonel Joseph Roberts, 4th Artillery, March 21, 1877. Amended at Division Headquarters April 30, 1879.*



## FORT POINT, CAL.

**Established.** Completed about 1858. First occupied by Company I, 3rd Artillery, in February, 1861. Not garrisoned from March, 1868, till September, 1878. Now garrisoned by Companies A and K, 4th Artillery. Fort Point is a permanent work, built of brick and granite. Has four tiers and two flank defence towers for guns on the water side. 126 guns can be mounted in it. Soldiers quarters and hospital on land side; officers quarters on outside. Situated at Golden Gate, about ten feet above high water. Latitude  $37^{\circ} 48' 45''$ , north; longitude  $122^{\circ} 48'$ , west. Telephonic communication with Headquarters of the Department.

**Buildings.** No. 1: Commanding officers quarters.—Built in 1858. Main Building, two stories ( $26' \times 30'$ ), with "L" kitchen and pantry, one story ( $13' \times 24'$ ).

Small office attached, one story ( $16' \times 17'$ ). Building weather-boarded, shingle roof, pile foundation.

Wind fences, coal and wood sheds, constructed since occupation of post.

No. 2: Two sets of officers' quarters.—One building, built in 1862, two stories ( $42' \times 31'$ ); porch ( $7' 6''$ ); single hall; double kitchens. Bath-rooms and pantries in rear. Six rooms in each set, including kitchens and servants' rooms, shingle roof, pile foundation, building weather-boarded, wind fences, bath rooms, and pantries, wood and coal sheds and porches, repaired since occupation of post.

No. 3: Two sets of officers' quarters.—One building ( $45' \times 31'$ ), porch ( $7' 6''$ ), kitchen ( $22\frac{1}{2}' \times 16'$ ), two stories, double halls, double kitchens. Pantries and bath-rooms in rear of building. Six rooms in each set, including kitchens and servants' rooms. Building weather-boarded, shingle roof and pile foundation; pantries, bath-rooms, wind fences, coal and wood sheds built, and porches repaired since occupation of post.

No. 4: Commissary store-house.—Two stories ( $20' \times 40'$ ), built in 1858. Upper story fitted up for commissary storeroom and office. Building weather-boarded, shingle roof and pile foundation.

No. 5: Coal shed ( $13' \times 20'$ ), built in 1862, rough boards and battening sides, shingle roof.

No. 6: Post bakery ( $21' \times 21'$ ), one and one-half story, built in 1853, shingle roof, pile foundation.

Nos. 7 and 8: Two sets of barracks (mere shells).—Built in 1862 ( $120' \times 30'$ ), one story, rough boards and battening sides, shingle roof and pile foundation. Windows and doors destroyed; used as lumber and store-rooms.

Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12: Four buildings, single stories ( $48\frac{1}{2}' \times 16\frac{1}{2}'$ ), kitchens and mess-rooms to barracks, used at present as laundresses' quarters; built in 1862; rough boards and pile foundation.

No. 13: Quartermaster's stables and shed.—Built in 1862, stables ( $24\frac{1}{2}' \times 55\frac{1}{2}'$ ), rough boards and battened, shingle roof, soil foundation. Stabling capacity for twenty animals. Storage: 10,000lb of hay, 10,000lb of straw, 6,000lb of oats. Shed adjoining stable  $89' \times 13'$ .

No. 14: Blacksmith's shop.—Built in 1858 ( $11\frac{1}{2}' \times 29\frac{1}{2}'$ ), shingle roof, soil foundation, no floor.

No. 15: Laundresses' quarters ( $26\frac{1}{2}' \times 25'$ ).—Main building and shed; rough boarded and battened, shingle roof, pile foundation. Built in 1862.

# PUBLIC BUILDINGS

AT

## FORT POINT

CAL.



- 1 Command. Officer's Qrs
- 2 & 3 Officer's Quarters
- 4 Commissary Store-house
- 5 Coal Shed
- 6 Post Bakery
- 7 & 8 Old Barracks now Store-rooms
- 9-12 Laundresses' Quarters
- 13 Q. M. Stables
- 14 Blacksmith's Shop
- 15 Tinsmith's Qrs
- 16 Ordnance Sgt Qrs
- 17 Ordnance Store
- A Light-house Store-room





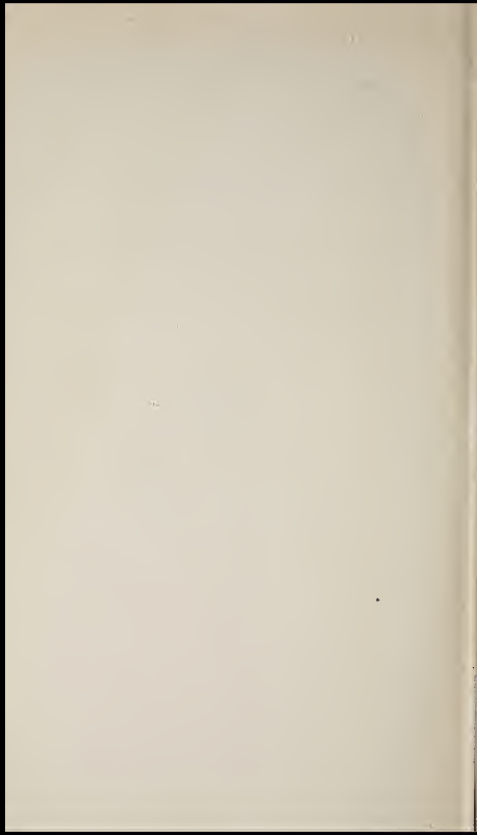
No. 16: Ordnance Sergeant's quarters.—Built in 1862, (26½'x25'), rough boarded and battened sides, shingle roof, and pile foundation.

"A:" Light-house storeroom.—Building (60'x30'); used at present for Quartermaster's storeroom and office.

**Supplies.** Quartermaster's and commissary stores are supplied from depots in the city of San Francisco, Cal.; fuel and forage by contracts; water from springs on the Presidio reservation.

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*Information furnished by Captain John Egan, 4th Artillery, commanding post, October 1879.*



## APPENDIX.

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Since the foregoing descriptions of posts were printed, the following changes have occurred, and errors have been noted:

### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

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#### CAMP APACHE, A. T.

Name changed to Fort Apache April 5, 1879.

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#### CAMP BOWIE, A. T.

Name changed to Fort Bowie April 5, 1879.

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#### CAMP GRANT, A. T.

Name changed to Fort Grant April 5, 1879.


**Buildings.** Add to hospital: In rear of kitchen and dining room is an adobe building, on stone foundation, 75'X20', shingle roof, divided into four rooms. Post mortem room, 17'X15'; laundry room, 17'X15'; and two rooms for matron's quarters, each 19'X15'. A bath room has been built on southwest corner of hospital building, 15'X7½, and a covered porch built in front of front entrance between the two wards, 40'X10'.

**Supplies.** From San Francisco to Casa Grande, A. T., by rail, thence to Fort Grant, 165 miles, by wagons. Water now furnished from six wells, which have furnished a very good supply of water for the use of the garrison. The animals are driven to a spring for water, about 2½ miles distant, during the dry season, when the creek running out of the cañon back of the post dries up. The saw mill reported at that post has been removed to Camp Huachuca.

## CAMP HUACHUCA, A. T.

**Buildings.** Officers now live in adobe buildings covered with shingles, with tents, framed and floored, attached.

Mean temperature from June to September, 80° 29'; highest September 2, 87° 66'; lowest July 16, 66° 66'.



## CAMP LOWELL, A. T.

Name changed to Fort Lowell April 5, 1879.

**Buildings.** Commanding officer's house. The shed only extends to rear of main building on each side.


The set of quarters mentioned as similar to commanding officer's house consists of two rooms, 15'x18' each; one, 15'x15'; one, 14'x15'; one, 7'x15'; and hall, 7'x39'. The dining room and kitchen to the same, and detached from main building, consists of one room, 15'x18'; one, 12'x12'; pantry, 5'x12'; and kitchen, 15'x15'.

The five other sets of officers' quarters are as follows, instead of as described: Each two rooms, 15'x18'; a front hall, 7'x15'; a back hall or dining room, 11'x21'. one front room, 15'x15'; and two smaller rooms in rear of it, 8'x11' and 11'x12'. The mud roofs of the buildings are now replaced by tin roofs. All the officers' quarters are floored.

Military telegraph line connects east and west with private lines.

Communication is by ambulance to Tucson, and by stage from Tucson to Casa Grande, the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, sixty-four miles distant.


Supplies from San Francisco by rail to Casa Grande, thence by contract teams to post. Flour is now furnished from San Francisco. Water is brought from the Billito by means of an acequia for animals and irrigating purposes—for cooking and drinking purposes it is obtained from two wells.



## CAMP JOHN A. RUCKER, A. T.

**Buildings.** Since constructed: One log stockade building 20'x67', covered with canvas, divided into three rooms for use of company for kitchen, mess-room and reading-room.

Bakery since covered with shingle roof.



## CAMP McDOWELL, A. T.

Name changed to Fort McDowell April 5, 1879.

**Buildings.** Officers' quarters and barracks have since all been floored. Adobe sinks built for each set of quarters.

A new Quartermaster's stable erected in the Quartermaster's corral.

Two new water tanks.

A new building added to the old hospital, 20'x40', for sick ward, bath room, and dry closet. A new dead house built in rear of hospital.

Guard-house has had a shingle-roofed porch built on the north side, and cottonwood trees planted around the parade ground.

Supplies are furnished from San Francisco by rail to Maricopaville, thence by contract trains to post.

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## CAMP MOJAVE, A. T.

Name changed to Fort Mojave April 5, 1879.

Mail, *via* Prescott and Maricopaville, now leaves and arrives at post daily.

**Buildings.** Officers' quarters, substitute following:

One single set of officer's quarters (captain's), and one double set on south side of parade ground, and one set (commanding officer's) on west side of parade ground.

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## SAN DIEGO BARRACKS, CAL.

Nearest railroad station, Santa Ana, Cal., 85 miles, north.

Water purchased from the San Diego Water Company.

Reservation should read thus:

Consisting of blocks 31 and 39, and one-half of block 18 (lots numbered from 1 to 19, inclusive), as delineated and defined on maps of New San Diego, drawn by A. B. Gray and T. D. Johns—deeded to the United States by A. B. Gray, W. H. Davis, T. W. Sutherland, and others, in 1880.

Mail to Yuma and to San Raphael discontinued.

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## CAMP THOMAS, A. T.

Post in telegraphic communication with Department Headquarters and other posts in the Territory.

**Buildings.** Two barracks have since been constructed of adobe, with shingle roofs, for enlisted men, one 30'x103', divided into barrack room, orderly, store, and reading rooms; the other, 30'x130', divided into barrack, orderly, and storerooms. Stable for cavalry horses is an inclosed space, rectangular in shape, with brush shade, surrounded by an embankment of earth, and troughs hollowed out of cottonwood logs. The Quartermaster's stable is similar to the cavalry, but slightly better, in that the mules are covered with a slight dirt roof.

Subsistence stores are kept in a good cellar and a tent made of paulins.

Supplies obtained from San Francisco by rail to Casa Grande, and thence by contract teams to the post.



## CAMP VERDE, A. T.

Name changed to Fort Verde April 5, 1879.

Nearest railroad station, Maricopaville, distant in direct line 145, and *via* Prescott 165 miles.

Freight now comes generally *via* Prescott.

Mail daily. Time consumed in transit of mail to railroad station, two days.

**Buildings.** An engine house, 34'X20', of adobe, with shingle roof, has since been erected.

Supplies are now furnished from San Francisco by rail to Maricopaville, then by freight teams to post.

## FORT WHIPPLE, A. T.

Name changed to Whipple Barracks April 5, 1879.

Nearest railroad station is Maricopa, distant about 157 miles *via* Wickenburg, and 125 *via* the Black Cañon road. The latter is now impracticable for heavy teams.

**Buildings.** Officers' quarters: Five 1½ story frame buildings, 32'X26', with kitchen, 22'X15'. Three more buildings under course of construction, 34'X26', with kitchen, 32'X16'. Also one pisé building ½ story, 44'X35', with kitchen, 27'X15'.

Supplies furnished from San Francisco by rail to Maricopaville, thence by contract teams to post.

## WHIPPLE DEPOT, A. T.

Substitute following description:

Whipple Depot, A. T., as a part of Fort Whipple, known as the "Corral," dates back to the establishment of Fort Whipple (now Whipple Barracks), on its present site, May 18, 1866. The Depot was constituted a "separate command" by S. O. No. 25, Department of Arizona, October 13, 1870, was broken up February 1871, and was re-established by G. O. No. 19, Department of Arizona, October 10, 1871. On April 27, 1872, the corral, stables, storehouses, shops—in fact everything belonging to the Depot—was burned by an incendiary; the old site was then abandoned for the present one, and the Depot rebuilt and completed in July, 1872. It is located on the right bank of Granite Creek, to the west and south-west of Whipple Barracks, to which post it is adjacent, and is distant about three-fourths of a mile easterly from the town of Prescott. Latitude 34° 39' 0'', north; longitude 35° 27' 30'', west; altitude 5,880 feet; post office at Prescott, A. T.; nearest railroad station Maricopa, distant 157 miles, *via* Wickenburg, and 125 miles *via* the Black Cañon road; the latter route is now impracticable for heavy wagons. Mail leaves Depot daily by Government ambulance to Prescott, thence by stage daily to Maricopa, and tri-weekly to Santa Fé, N. M. Nearest telegraph office at Whipple Barracks.

**Buildings. No. 1:** Quarters of Department Commander. One-story pisé building (74'X51' 6''), with a wing, one story high (32'X17').

Quarters for staff officers.—Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6: Four frame buildings (50'X35'). One set of quarters each, containing four rooms and kitchen. No. 4: One frame building (60'X50'). Two sets of quarters of two rooms and kitchen each. No. 7: One pisé building (85'X50'), with two wings in rear (each 25'X20'). Two sets of quarters of four rooms and kitchen each.

All of the above, with out-houses and fences, in good order.

Nos. 8, 9, 10: Quarters for General Service clerks.—Three frame buildings (47½'X15'). Three rooms and kitchen each, very old and in bad condition. There were five of these buildings originally; one was destroyed by fire in 1877, and one has lately been transferred to Whipple Barracks.

No. 11: Headquarters building.—Is a pisé structure (240'X36'), containing twenty rooms (14' 8''X17'X6''), which are used as offices; and five halls (8 feet wide); in good condition.

The frame building formerly used as offices, has been transferred to the post at Whipple Barracks.

No. 12: Chapel.—Is a one-story pisé building (78'X39'), in good condition.

No. 13: Printing office.—Is a one-story pisé building (30' 8''X24' 4''), in good condition.

No. 14: Reservoir.—Is 28 feet square at bottom, 42 feet square at top, walled with brick and cemented, is 8 feet under ground and 2 feet above, and covered with a frame house (50'X50'), and, together with the water pipes and fire hydrants, is in excellent condition. Water is supplied from a well on the bank of Granite Creek and forced into this reservoir, 200 feet above level of engine house, by a stationary engine. Pipes running under ground, lead to all the buildings at post and depôt, and hydrants or "fire plugs" have lately been placed so that all buildings can be covered in case of fire.

No. 15: Main corral.—Is an enclosure (445'X270'). In it are shops, etc., as follows:

No. 16: Wheelwright's shop, frame (80'X24').

No. 17: Blacksmith's shop, frame (64'X24').

No. 18: Saddler's shop, frame (45'X25').

No. 19: Storehouse, frame (130'X24').

No. 20: Superintendent's house, frame (25'X20').

No. 21: Superintendent's office and watch-house, frame (18'X25').

No. 22: Granary, frame (40'X24'). The granary has been built within the last few months.

There has also been built 200 feet of new sheds, for the protection from the weather of the means of transportation, and of hard wood and of finishing lumber. There are now 800 feet of sheds in the corral. A very substantial fence has been built around it within the last year.

No. 25: Also an additional piece of ground immediately adjoining (130'X270'), has been fenced for a corral for the animals to run in at night, in fine weather.

No. 23: Engine-house.—Is a one-story frame building (50'X40'), and contains the engine and pump that supplies water for Department Headquarters, Post of Whipple Barracks and Whipple Depôt.

No. 24: Mess-house and quarters for civilian employees, consist of one story frame building (66'X31'), with two wings (46'X16½' each), and a separate building (46' 20''). These buildings are about one hundred yards north-east of the corral.

All the buildings in and about the corral were poorly and cheaply constructed.

They can be made to fill the needs of the Quartermaster's Department however for some years yet, with occasional repairs.

**Indians.** The Hualpai tribe, about six hundred, are living in small bands, off their reserve. They are scattered over a large area, the nearest about ninety miles from the Depot. Their chiefs are Shecrum and Levy-Levy.

**Reservation.** Declared by direction of the President of the United States, published in G. O. No. 61, Headquarters Department of California, October 5, 1869. Boundaries curtailed in accordance with Act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, and in accordance with instructions from the War Department, declared in G. O. No. 34, Headquarters Department of Arizona, November 23, 1875.

**Description of country, etc.** The Depot is located on the right bank of Granite Creek, and is surrounded by hills. The country in the immediate vicinity is not cultivated. The hay supplied under contract is principally gramma and alfalfa, and is hauled from fifteen to forty miles. The grain is supplied from the Salt River Valley. After the summer rains, there is some grazing in the vicinity of the Depot. Pine timber is plentiful; a very few cottonwood trees are scattered along the banks of Granite Creek, and juniper and scrub oaks on the hills. Good pine lumber can be procured within four miles of the Depot. The warm season includes all the months of June, July, and August. Mean temperature in summer about 77°, in winter 45°. The locality is generally healthy. The neighboring town of Prescott is the seat of government of the Territory, and also of Yavapai County.

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*Information furnished by Major George H. Weeks, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster, September 1, 1879.*

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## YUMA DEPOT, A. T.

Owing to the extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Casa Grande, 182 miles from Yuma, the Depot is now in process of being broken up, and the public property transferred to other points. Freight for the northern part of the Territory is reshipped from Maricopaville, and that for the southern section from Casa Grande.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

## FORT BOISE, I. T.

Name of post changed to Boisé Barracks April 5, 1879.

Latitude should read 43° 37'.

**Buildings.** For "4 sets of company quarters," etc., substitute:

Two sets of company quarters, built of stone, shingled roofs—one, 90'X30', with side walls 10' high; the other, 90'X30', with "L," 75'X30', both lined with lumber. Each has detached kitchen, 50'X22'.

Supplies can be forwarded from Winnemucca, Nev., and Kelton, Utah, at any time during the year, but winter transportation is somewhat more difficult and expensive.

**Indians.** Under this heading read:

The nearest Indians are the Bannocks, at Fort Hall and Lemhi Reservations, each about 260 miles distant, number unknown; and a band of Shoshones, number unknown, at the Duck Valley Reservation in Nevada, about 170 miles south and east.

## FORT CANBY, W. T.

For nearest post office, read Ilwaco; and wherever the name of Unity appears, read "Ilwaco."

## CAMP CHELAN, W. T.

Established September 2, 1879, in the angle formed by the confluence of Foster's Creek and the Columbia River. Garrisoned by Companies D, E, I, and K, 2nd Infantry.

This is only a temporary camp, which is to be moved to a permanent site in the neighborhood.

## FORT COLVILLE, W. T.

Tri-weekly stage line from post to Walla Walla. Leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Carries mail and passengers—five days in transit—summer and winter.

**Buildings.** Under this heading add:

One Quartermaster's storehouse recently built, 30'X100', two stories high.

**Supplies.** Flour, oats, hay, and straw, furnished by contract, and grown in Colville Valley. Vegetables in abundance, and fruits in small quantities, are procured from same source.

Indian Agent resides now in Colville Valley, 25 miles from post.

Nearest military post, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., 100 miles distant; communication in summer, by wagon; in winter, on horseback.

## CAMP HARNEY, OREGON.

Name of post changed to Fort Harney April 5, 1879.

Mails—post office located at the post—leave and arrive regularly three times a week each from McDermit, San Francisco, and the East. Military express to Cañon City and connecting points discontinued.

**Buildings.** Description should read:

Three buildings—company mess halls and kitchens—one, 24'X60'; two, 30'X60'.

Laundresses' quarters should read five sets; four, 24'X16'; one, 29'X30'.

Officers' quarters, two double frame buildings, 46'X32'; two double log buildings, 45'X31'; one log building, 45'X31'.

Hospital, 46'X30'; and ward, 30'X45'.

Storehouses, Quartermaster's, 80'X40'; commissary, 100'X30'.

Forage house, 31'X100'.

Two stables, each 190'X35'.

Corral, about 300'X150'.

Stable, commanding officer's quarters, 40'X18'.

Headquarters' office, 32'X43'.

Bake house, 32'X16'.

Blacksmith's shop, 19'X29'.

Wheelwright's shop, 21'X18'.

Schoolhouse, 18'X12', with addition, 12'X12'.

Civilian employe's quarters, 13'X16'.

Magazine, 17'X21'.

Commissary Sergeant's quarters, 28'X16'; with addition, 22 ½'X10 ½'.

Ice house, 30'X25'.

**Supplies.** Read:

Grain is procured by contract and transported from John Day's Valley.

**Indians.** Read:

No Indians known to be in the vicinity of the post.

## FORT KLAMATH, OREGON.

Mails. The time consumed in mail transit to Roseburg is about four days; to Redding, four to five days. Mail leaves the post daily, excepting Sunday. Communications from Department Headquarters at Vancouver Barracks are received in six days.

**Buildings.** For "Officers' quarters, one building, 50'X80'," substitute, 50'X38'; four buildings, 40'X33'.

Dimensions of Subsistence storehouses should be, one building, 40'X32'; and another, 28'X38'.

Laundresses' quarters, four sets, in two frame buildings, 60'X29'; and three sets, in log building, 16'X29'.

Bakery, dimension 18'X30'.

**Indians.** Under this heading substitute:

Mr. L. M. Nickerson, U. S. Indian Agent at the Klamath Agency, reports that by the census of June 30, 1879, the whole number of Indians belonging to that reservation to be 1,023—head chief, Henry Blow—belonging to following tribes: Klamath, 707; Modocs, 151; Snakes, 165; etc.

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## FORT LAPWAI, I. T.

Is connected with Department Headquarters by telegraph.

**Buildings.** Officers' quarters: Following recent addition has been built for these quarters: 60' 7" X 19' 3".

Two kitchens, 15' 4" X 15' 6"; and two dining rooms, 11' 8" X 15' 6", under one roof.

Hospital: New hospital being constructed for 12 beds.

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## FORT STEVENS, OREGON.

**Reservation.** Add: It includes all the land lying within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the northernmost part of Point Adams. Limited by Act of Congress of February 14, 1853, to 640 acres.

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## FORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

**Buildings.** Barracks: Substitute, for two companies of Infantry; and mess-halls and kitchens, 84' X 21'.

Officers' quarters: Commanding Officer's quarters, two stories, 44' X 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ', with rear extension.

Four sets, 44' X 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ', with rear extension.

Guardhouse: 45' X 30'.

Bakery: Underneath the Adjutant's office.

Carpenter's shop in barrack building.

Laundresses' quarters: One building, 45' X 24'—3 sets—another building, 30' X 18'—2 sets.

Mails: Daily, sundays excepted.

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## FORT VANCOUVER, W. T.

Name changed to Vancouver Barracks April 5, 1879.

## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

### BENICIA BARRACKS, CAL.

Distance to Sacramento, 58 miles, and to San Francisco, 35 miles.

**Buildings.** For cottage, 25'X40', "containing two sets of quarters," substitute, "one set of quarters."

Also add: Quarters for Commissary Sergeant, 16'X40', containing two rooms and a shed kitchen, lathed and plastered inside.

The forage house is now used as Quartermaster's storehouse.

The blacksmith's shop is now used as a stable.

The capacity of the bakery is only 500 rations, instead of 2000.

The well just outside of the reserve, from which water is obtained, is owned by Smith, instead of McMallon.

### CAMP BIDWELL, CAL.

Name changed to Fort Bidwell April 5, 1879.

### CAMP GASTON, CAL.

Name changed to Fort Gaston April 5, 1879.

### CAMP HALLECK, NEV.

Name changed to Fort Halleck April 5, 1879.

**Buildings.** Add under this head:

One pisé cavalry barracks, which can shelter 100 men.

A third building, formerly used as an hospital, is now a subsistence storehouse.

**Supplies.** Add:

During last year Lieutenant Ray, 8th Infantry, brought in from Warm Springs an abundant supply of water at an expense of less than \$100

The cottonwood trees planted about the post are growing well, and add beauty to the grounds.

Distance to San Francisco, 640 miles.

